The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,986.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1868.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	48	0
including postage.... „	72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.. „	26	0
including postage.... „	38	0
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including postage.... „	7	12
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion .....Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto..... „	2 8
Third Ditto..... „	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „	0 2 As. per

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.	
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „	
Third and succeeding 2 „ „	

the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

Birth.

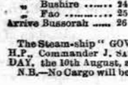
MOFFATT—July 28th, the wife of Mr. John Moffatt, Police Inspector, of a daughter.

Marriage.

WALKER—COOPER—July 1st, at the Parish Church of Abergele, North Wales, by the Rev. G. R. Caiger, M.A., (of Freetown, Sierra Leone,) Edward Walker, Esq., of Bombay, to Caroline, elder daughter of the late Edward Cooper, Esq., of Calcutta, and niece of Edward Bates, Esq., of Liverpool and Bombay.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Cochin	19	„ Vizagapatam	19
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Coconada	19
„ Colombo.....	20	„ Madras	23
„ Galle	21	„ Pondicherry	
„ Negapatam	24	„ Negapatam	24
„ Pondicherry		„ Galle	
„ Madras	27	„ Colombo.....	27
„ Coconada	29	„ Tuticorin.....	28
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Cochin.....	29
„ Bimlipatam.....	30	„ Carwar.....	30
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "SCOTIA," 1,209 Tons, 200 H. P. Commander G. Hamlin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th August, at noon.

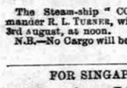
The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.		Down.	
	Aug.		*Aug. Sept.*
Leave Bombay	10 & 24	Leave Bussorah	29 12
„ Kurrachee.....	14 28	„ Fao	29 12
„ Guadur	15 29		*Sept.*
	Sept.	„ Bushire	1 15
„ Muscat	18 1	„ Lingah	3 17
„ B. Abbas	20 3	„ B. Abbas.....	5 19
„ Linga	21 4	„ Muscat	7 21
„ Bushire	24 7	„ Guadur	10 24
„ Fao	25 8	„ Kurrachee	12 26
Arrive Bussorah	26 9	Arrive Bombay.....	15 29

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, 160 H.P., Commander J. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

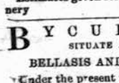
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 3rd August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

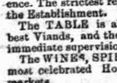
FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.



NOTICE.—The Steamer "JOHN BRIGHT," Captain John Cumming, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 2 P.M. For Opium Freight and Passage apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

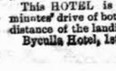
Forbes Street. 29th July 1868.

FOR GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.



THE full powered Steamship "WEST INDIAN," 2,000 Tons Burthen, 500 Horse Power, Captain J. B. Miller, will be despatched for the above Ports. Has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR ALGOA BAY DIRECT.



THE INMAN'S Screw Steamer "KANGAROO," Captain Manning, 1196 tons register, 300 Horse Power, will leave about the end of the present month for the above Port under steam. For Freight and Passage apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co., or Messrs. BLAY AND MACKINTOSH, Brokers.

Bombay, 16th July 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL *VIA* MAURITIUS AND THE CAPE.

THE INMAN'S Fast Screw Steamer the "CITY OF DUBLIN, Captain Eynon, 1540 tons register, 400 Horse Power, will leave early in August for the above destination under steam. For Freight and Passage apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co., or Messrs. BLAY AND MACKINTOSH, Brokers.

Bombay, 16th July 1868.

FOR SALE, a CLIPPER SHIP, A1 at Lloyd's, renewed last year for six years, 935 tons register. For further particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

6, Tamarind Lane, 6th July 1868.

FOR SALE, the Inman Line Screw Steamer "CITY OF MANCHESTER," 1,296 tons and 350 Horse Power—

Length	261 feet.
Breadth	36 „
Depth of Hold	25 „
Length of Engine Room	77 „

British Built.

Two Decks. | Barque Rigged.
Four Masts. | Frame-work Iron.
Excellent accommodation for about 40 first-class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 28th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "MOUNTAIN LAUREL" arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Mountain Laurel."

Bombay, 27th July 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Jennings's Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins, with self-closing Supply Valves.
Shand and Mason's Hand and Fire Engines.
Section and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Strand Wire Fencing.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 20, 22, and 24.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipe.
Leather Belting.
Steam and Hand Cranes, Winches, Blocks and Chain.
Bar and Plate, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Steam Engines.
Contractors', Engineers', and Joiners' Tools.
Ornamental Iron Works.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery

W. NICOL & Co.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, announces his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s. 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRI-HNA," 1,900 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th August.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, on the 1st proximo, if not sooner disposed of by private sale, the three remaining SCREW STEAMERS belonging to the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company now in liquidation, *viz.*, "KOINA," "NADA," and "MULA." These steamers have been running but a short time, and are well known as vessels of large carrying capacity and good speed, on a moderate consumption of Coal. The steamers will be made over to the purchasers on the termination of their present charter to Government.

"KOINA" built at Middlesburgh, 1st Nov. 1864, by Candlish and Fox.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
706·72/100	896	230′ 1′	30′ 25′	17′ 5′

Horse Power. *Draught.*

Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
120	600	10′ 4′	15′ 6′

Carrying capacity 3,314 Bombay pressed bales cotton. Average consumption of Coal 17½ tons per day. Passengers accommodation 18 first class.

"NADA" built at Newcastle 1863 by Marshall.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam	Depth.
716·76/100	880	201′ 2′	29′ 2′	18′ 7′

Horse Power. *Draught.*

Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
100	500	9·9	15·6

Carrying capacity 3,254 bales Bombay pressed Cotton. Average consumption of Coal 17 tons per day. Passenger accommodation 18 First and 10 Second Class.

"MULA" built at Sunderland, 1st Nov. 1864, by Pile, Hay & Co.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
548·14/100	690	229′ 6′	27′ 75′	16′ 10′

Horse Power. *Draught.*

Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
110	550	9·9	15·0

Carrying capacity 2,400 bales Bombay pressed Cotton. Average consumption of Coal 16 tons per day. Passenger accommodation 20 First and 6 Second Class. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 14th July 1868. STEARNS, HOBART & Co

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, two COMPETENT PERSONS to fill the following Situations in the Executive Commissariat Office at Aden:—

1 Clerk. Salary Rupees 40 per mensem, and grain compensation.

1 Shroff—capable of writing and reading English. Salary Rupees 40 per mensem, and grain compensation. He will be required to furnish two Securities to the extent of 1,500 Rupees.

Applications with Testimonials to be addressed to the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Exec. Commissariat Office, 29th July 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the commodious Building known as "MOUNT HOUSE," situated on Mount or Victoria Road. For particulars apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

13th July 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COL. CLOUGH, General Manager Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

NOTICES

NOTICE.—THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—The undernoted SHARES in this Company having been FORFEITED by order of the DIRECTORS, in terms of Clause 18 of the Articles of Association, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing these Shares except upon production of SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing notification of the same having been re-issued.

SCHOENE, KILBURN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Nos. 65/75, 80/81, 190/192, 224/225, 457/459, 460/462, 463/464, 477/478, 483/484, 485/487, 488/489, 492/496, 497/498, 505/504, 514/515, 516/517, 523/525, 545/550, 551/552, 573/574, 575/576, 721/723, 724/725, 944/953, 1012.

Calcutta, 11th June 1868.

FRERE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—The undersigned is prepared to receive offers for the PURCHASE of the BUILDINGS, PRESSES, LEASE, &c., of the above Company, as underNOTICED, viz.:—

A substantial Stone Building, 274 ft. long by 106 ft. wide, situated on the Elphinstone Bunder, next the New Goods' Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

6 "Mason's" Screw and Lever Presses with patent right.

1 pair of Horizontal high-pressure Engine of 80 H. P., with 4 upright Boilers.

10,000 square yards of Land on Elphinstone Bunder held on a 99 years' lease from the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) at one rupee per yard per annum.

Offers will be received for the Machinery and Buildings separately.

The Property can now be inspected and further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

ALEX. BROWN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 6th July 1868.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY SUPPLEMENTARY MARKET LOAN.—In accordance with a Resolution of the Bench of Justices, dated 18th December 1867 and 29th April 1868, and under the provisions of Sections 254, 255, and 256 of Act 2 of 1865 and Section 26 of Act 4 of 1867, the Municipal Commissioner hereby invites tenders for a supplementary loan of Rupees (2,65,000) two lacs and sixty-five thousand, at six per cent. having a currency of twenty years, on the security of the rents or income arising or accruing by virtue of the said Acts or either of them from the Public Market of the City of Bombay.

The interest will be paid half-yearly on the 30th June and 31st December of each year, at Bombay, or any of the other Presidencies, or in London, at the exchange of 2 shillings per rupee.

Tenders should be for not less than Rs. 500 or for multiples thereof.

Tenders should be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras, for a deposit of ten per cent. of the amount tendered, and be sealed and superscribed "Municipal Loan," and submitted to the Controller of Municipal Accounts not later than 1 P.M. on the 15th July 1868.

If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part of the amount specified therein, but if the residue of the amount tendered be not paid on or before the 15th August 1868 the deposit will be forfeited.

The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender.

Promissory Loan Notes as per form A will be issued for Rs. 500 each and can be transferred by endorsement as per form B.

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, 8th June 1868.

A.

FORM OF MORTGAGE.

No.

By Virtue of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, and by Virtue of Act IV. of 1867, passed by the Governor of Bombay in Council, entitled, "An Act to amend the Bombay Municipal Act (No. II. of 1865)," the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, with the sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council, in consideration of the sum of Rupees (500) Five Hundred paid to us, to the credit of the Municipal Fund for the City of Bombay, by for the purposes of the said Act, do grant and assign unto the said his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, such proportion of the rents or income arising or accruing by virtue of the said Acts or either of them from the Public Markets of the City of Bombay, as the said sum of Rupees Five Hundred doth or shall bear to the whole sum which is or shall be borrowed upon the credit of the said rents or income to hold to the said his heirs, executors, representatives and assigns from this day until the said sum of Rupees Five Hundred with interest at six per cent. per annum for the same shall be fully paid and satisfied (the principal sum to be repaid at the end of twenty years from the date hereof; and in the meantime interest thereon to be payable half-yearly on the Thirtieth day of June and the Thirty-first day of December). Given under our corporate Seal this day of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty

B.

FROM OF TRANSFER OF MORTGAGE.

I (or We) A. B. transfer the within security to C. D. or his order for Rs. value received. Signed A. B.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Company,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN:
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16 „	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18 „	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16 „	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro Merino Socks	„	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16 „	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13 „	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16 „	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28 „	44
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	3 „	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	3 „	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	4 „	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	4 „	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	6 „	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	7 „	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6 „	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2 „	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz.	50, 55, 60,	65 0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts	„	75 0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	„	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	„	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	10 8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts	„	12 8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts	„	70 0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	„	25 0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable		20 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits		20 0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material		8 8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	„	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot	„	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	„	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyot's French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyot's Leather Brace	„	3
Guyot's West End	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„	2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs.	„	2 „ 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	As.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	„	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	„	5	0
COTTON Socks White	„	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	„	10	0
UNDER VESTS Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS
OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D. S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of Rogers & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by astaff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

BYCULLA BRANCH.—Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, beg to intimate that they have opened a BRANCH in Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Hotel, for the dispensing of Prescriptions, and that all Orders for Medicine sent there will receive the promptest attention.

Orders for sundry Goods, if the latter are not in stock, will be forwarded into the Fort for immediate execution.

Bombay, 5th May 1868. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT, as prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats, is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better, and in point of *flavour* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Re. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. Kemp & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS, with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence obnoxious to health.

They may be had of every size and form; from the large Regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak Chests for private use.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable. Chests are fitted when required with Waterproof Covers and Straps for protection and portability.

Besides having their particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own mechanics here to alter or construct Chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the Physician, Kemp's "Medicine Chest Companion," written expressly for the Chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING.
LIEBIG'S MILK.
IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO NURTURE CHILDREN
LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD.

THE Food commonly sold under this name have several disadvantages, which more than neutralise any benefit from the adoption of Liebig's principle in their preparation.

They contain either Arrow root or Farinaceous matter in excess, which renders them unadapted for Infants, whose Natural Food is Mother's Milk.

They are not freed from the sharp microscopic husks of the Malt, which cause great irritation in the delicate intestines of Children.

The trouble of preparing the Milk is great, and hence has to be entrusted to Servants.

The Food when prepared is too thick for convenient administration to an Infant.

They do not carry out Liebig's intention of producing with Cow's Milk an efficient substitute for Mother's Milk.

The Foods prepared with them are repulsive to many Infants.

Under the auspices of the London "Infants' Food Society," of which Baron Liebig is President, a preparation has been introduced called

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK,

which is not only entirely free from the objections urged against the various "Foods," but forms, when mixed, a Milk which for all purposes of nourishment exactly represents the natural aliment of the child, thus entirely carrying out the idea of the discoverer.

The remarkable success which has attended the use of the Milk so prepared is proved by numerous letters from Medical and Private sources, and by Extracts from Public Journals; and its efficacy in saving Children from the numerous diseases consequent on indigestion appears beyond a doubt. The Milk when prepared is delicious, and eagerly taken by the most delicate Infant.

Sole Agents for India.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay.
5, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS,—by every Mail Steamer. J. NEUBERG.

CORN FLOUR, COCOA EPPS' HOMŒPATHIC. J. NEUBERG.

OLD COGNAC. J. NEUBERG.

OLD MADEIRA. J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS—Trichinopoly and Pondicherry. J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO—Wills' best Bristol Bird's Eye.
do. Thos. Beats' Smoking Mixture, &c. J. NEUBERG.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE. J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN—English and Country made. J. NEUBERG.

WALL PAPER, in great variety. J. NEUBERG.

MUSICAL BOXES, FANCY GOODS. J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE. J. NEUBERG.

THOMAS & Co.'s SEWING MACHINES, to work by Hand or Treadle. J. NEUBERG.

HUNTLEY and PALMER'S BISCUITS. J. NEUBERG.

JAQUES' CROQUET GAMES, Large and Small Size. J. NEUBERG.

LITHOGRAPHIC and PRINTING PRESSES. J. NEUBERG.

No 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

TO SMOKERS.—Real MANILLA CHEROOTS and CIGARS, No. 2—Rs. 45 per 1,000. J. NEUBERG.

TEA.—Just landed, ex "GLENLEE," from China—

Best Choice Oopack Congou Tea Rs. 10 per 7 lb. Box.
„ „ „ „ „ Rs. 1-8 per 1 lb. Packet.
Superior Choice Congou Pekoe Tea Rs. 12 per 7 lb. Box.
Rose Fowery Pekoe Tea Rs. 2-8 per 1 lb. Canister.

J. NEUBERG.

JUST RECEIVED, READING LAMPS, German Silver and Brass, with milk-glass Shades, at Rs. 10 and 16 each, Cash.

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort.

JUST LANDED, per *Berderer*, GUINNESS' STOUT,

In Quarts at Rs. 7 per dozen.
In Pints at Rs. 4-8 do.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY (CALCUTTA), LIMITED.—In accordance with the Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors, held this day, at the Registered Office of the Company, NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per SHARE is payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta, on or before 15th proximo.

SCHOENE KILBURN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Calcutta, 8th July 1868.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unpleasantness and nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £350 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—The BOMBAY and MALABAR FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), promoted by IBRAHIM HAJEE DADA, RAHIMTOOLA CADDERBHOY, LALLJEE CUTCHRA, and HASSUJ MOOSA in the month of March 1865, was not started, and consequently in the same year the amount of Calls paid by the Allottees was paid back to them, and an account of such payments has now been filed. And all the Allotment Letters and Receipts for the first Call are considered as cancelled.—Dated this 22nd day of July 1868.

IBRAHIM HAJEE DADA,
RAHIMTOOLA CADDERBHOY,
LALLJEE CUTCHRA.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Commander or Agent of any Transport in Harbour, whose Cargo consists entirely of MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS or HAY, can, if he desires to purchase the same, communicate his offer for the entire Cargo to MAJOR DAVIES, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, at the Commissariat Office, Colaba Depot.

2. Offers for portions of Cargoes will not be entertained, and immediately on the arrangement being concluded, the Commander will have to furnish the Commissariat Department with a Certificate, to the effect that as regards Government property his Ship is clear.

W. B. SETON, Lieutenant,
For Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Exec. Commissariat Office, 25th July 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do. by Shuttleworth & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
120 Do. Lorry do. do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
14 Unerected do. do.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators,
JAMES RANKEN, }
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of SEWRAJ GUNGAJUL MUNSEY MOOLJEE, KHIMJEE MOTEE, BHANA MADHOWJEE, MEGJEE THAKURSEY, LUCKMIDAS HUNSRAJ, and DEWJEE KHETSEY, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, who lately traded in partnership under the name and style of WELLJEE NARRONJEE and COMPANY.

PURSUANT to the order made by the Honourable Sir JOSEPH ARNOULD, dated the 14th day of July instant, NOTICE is hereby given that an application on behalf of MUNSEY MOOLJEE, SEWRAJ GUNGAJUL and DEWJEE KHETSEY, three of the abovenamed insolvents, will be made to the Sitting Judge in Chambers at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of FRIDAY

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs	pr sh.		
1,000,000	1000	1,000	.....	Agra Bank ...	126 per share.
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ...	1780½ per sh.
1,045,000	500	100	.....	Bank of Bombay..	90 per share
1,000,000	500	200	5 %	Ditto Ditto New..	13 pcs prem.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Press. Bank	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ...	64 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ...	10 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	200 per share
800,000	200	25	18½	China Bank ...	4½ per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China..	270 p ct prem
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
600,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	15 per share
3,750,000	200	1,000	0	Madras Bank ...	63 per cent
1,000,000	25	125	8 p. ct.	National Bank of India ...	125
800,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ...	435 per share
100,000	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	81 per share
100,000	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	65 nominal.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob	76 per share
1,200,000	400	120	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China	60 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks...	6 months' sight.	1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11⅞d.
Do. Credits..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11⅝d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11⅝d.
Calcutta ...	At sight	99½
Do. ...	30 days' sight..	99¾
Do ...	60 Do. do. ...	99¾
China ...	60 days' sight..	214¾

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities ...		...	8 per cen
Mercantile Bills...		...	8 do.
our per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	...	94¾
"	1842-43	...	
"	1854-55	...	
Five per cent Co.'s Fs. Loan	1856-57	...	109½ to 109¾
ive per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	...	109
Five and half per cent.	...	...	115 to 115½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ...	...	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ...	...	1 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ...	...	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	...	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars ...	...	" 2 23
Carolus ..	...	" 2 90
Mexican Dollars ..	...	" 2 20
German Crowns ...	...	" 3 10
Five-Franc Pieces..	...	" 2 22
Bar Silver ...	...	" 10-8
Gold Leaf ...	...	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	...	" 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 30TH JULY.

			Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee / Akote..	New	...	220 to 222
Broach...	...	...	225 to 228
Dholleras.. / Bhownuggur	...	...	235 to 240
Veeravali..	...	...	205 to 218
Vingorla..	...	...	222 to 225
Dharwar Sawginned	...	...	235 to 238
Khandeish.. / Baroce	...	...	215 to 218
Ready Sales ...	...	...	450 Candies.
Market dull.			

CALCUTTA—JULY 24.

Government Securities.—The market was active, and some heavy business reported, 4 per cents., upwards of 3 lakhs, were bought for orders at Rs. 3-2 and 3-3 discount, and a small pieces at Rs. 4-15 and 4-14 A sale of a small amount Public Works 5 per cents, was made at Rs. 3-6 premium. Upwards of half a lakh of 5 per cents of 1856-57 changed hands at Rs. 9-8 and 9-9 premium. In 5½ per cents. only some small pieces sold at Rs. 15-0 premium.

Bank of Bengal shares were in demand, and upwards of 60 bought, for two or three orders, at Rs. 1,740 each exclusive of dividend.

Several purchases of National Bank of shares were made at Rs. 132½, and in the afternoon sellers were asking higher prices.

Calcutta Docking Co's shares sold at Rs. 235 per pair of whole and half shares.

Central Press Co's shares were enquired after, without finding a seller, at Rs. 40.

A purchase of East India Railway Stock at Rs. 244, per £20 was reported.

Landing and Shipping Co's shares were placed at Rs. 46, exclusive of dividend

Dehra Doon Tea Co's shares sold at Rs. 7.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 30.

Barnard, Barrack Master, Barrack Department, on duty, from Khandalla.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 30.

Barnard, Barrack Master, Barrack Department, on duty, to Khandalla

[illegible] Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Department, on [illegible], Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Poona.

Ewart, Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Madras Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

Bombay, 30th July, 1868.

The monthly Muster of Corps in Garrison will take place to-morrow 31st instant.

The Muster of Engineers, Store Lascars, Ordnance, Barrack, Gun Carriage, and Fire Engine Department will be taken at the Muster Tent on the Esplanade, by the Brigade Major of the Garrison to-morrow, the 29th instant, at sunrise.

Leave of absence is given to Captain H. Bradford, 108th Foot, in extension, to remain in Bombay until the 8th proximo.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon H. Cook, M.D., Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

The following officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—Colonel H. E. S Abbott, Bengal Infantry, for twenty months. Captain A. Davidson, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, Controller of Public Works Accounts, for two years. Lieutenant J. A. Little, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, Nimar, for twenty months.

Surgeon W. P. Partridge is appointed to act as Presidency Surgeon 2nd Division during Surgeon Rogers' absence on leave.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon John Lumsdaine is appointed to act as Coroner of Bombay during the absence on leave of Surgeon T. G. Hewlett, or until further orders.

Mr. J. F. Fleet, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Belgaum, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class in the Belgaum District.

Asum Bulwuntrow Narayun, Manlutdar of Shreegonda, and Asun Bulwuntrow Govind, Head Curkoon to the Manlutdar of Kurjut, are invested with the powers respectively of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st and 2nd Class in the Ahmednugur District.

Lieutenant H. S. Daniell, Superintendent of Police, Kaira, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from the 1st proximo.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J. Faithfull Feet to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Belgaum.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon J. Lumsdaine to act as Consulting Officer of Health for the City of Bombay, during the absence on leave of Surgeon T. G. Hewlett.

Surgeon C. K. Colston to be Civil Surgeon at Sholpore.

Assistant Surgeon J. Holmested to act as Civil Surgeon at Hyderabad.

Assistant Surgeon J. Simpson, M. B., to be in medical charge at Kullادghee.

Assistant Surgeon J. Arnott to be Assistant Surgeon to the Sevil Sassoon Hospital, and Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Poona.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Major Collum, Assay Master, acted as Master of the Bombay Mint (in addition to his own duties) from the 26th April to 13th July 1868, both days inclusive.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Sir A Grant, Bart., resumed charge of the office of Director of Public Instruction on the 27th instant.

Mr. W. Draper, Assistant Educational Inspector C. D., resumed charge of his duties on the 20th instant from the leave granted to him on the 6th May last.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. E. Newton Dickinson, Chaplain of Ratnagherry has been granted privilege leave for two months from the date of his quitting his station.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant B. Lovett, R.E., of the Persian Telegraph Department, passed an examination in the Persian Language on the 20th April 1868, according to the second standard laid down in G. O. No. 445, of 23rd September 1864

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant H. Doveton, R. E. took charge of the duties of Acting Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways on the 15th instant before 12 noon.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—30TH JULY.

London....	Cotton....	£1 6s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.	
	Seeds	£1 7s. 0d.	do.	do.
Liverpool...	Cotton....	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 15s. 0d.	do.
	Seeds	£1 12s. 6d.	to £2 15s 0d.	
Overland..	Cotton....	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet	
China	Cotton....	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale.	
Mauritius .Gram		Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.	

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
July 3	Alburea.....	Geising	London, April 16.
	Carnatic (s)...	Jones	Suez, July 18.
	Tilly (s).....	Platts	Cochin, July 24.
	Sakura (s)	Beazley	Kurrachee, July 28.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
July 30	Kenilworth	Johnson	Callao.
	Sam Cearns.....	Chambers	Colombo.
	Aurelie	Estand	Hongkong.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Pyrachand Raychand*, Scott, to Liverpool.

Ship *Talisman*, Whiteway, to Callao.

Barque *Hope*, Robson, to Tuticorin.

Steamer *Kangaroo*, Manning, to Algoa Bay.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—The Telegraph of the 24th July announced the arrivals of the Ships "Alabama," W. Harrison, Sombay 4th July; "Camperdown," "Edward Hyman," "Squando, and Barque "Rosina."

DEPARTURES.—Ships "John Masterman," "Genii," and "Bowfell."

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 23, "Gryfe," A. Mair, Mauritius; "Simla," s. s., J. D. Gaby, Calcutta; and "Orissa," s. s., W. A. Hebert Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 composite built Clipper Ship "DILAWUR," 1,306 tons Register, JAMES H. BAILLIE, Commander. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 30th July 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

WANTED TO RENT, TWO ROOMS, for Offices, either in Apollo Street or Rampart Row. Apply to "A. B," Office of this Paper.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, on account of COCOANUT HOLIDAY.

J. HECTOR, Agent.

GOOD BOARD and LODGINGS can be had by SINGLE GENTLEMEN in a fine healthy situation in the Fort, and on moderate terms. Apply to "A. B." Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

29th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "ALBUERA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 30th July 1868. Agents of Ship "Albuera."

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, on account of COCOANUT HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 30th July 1868.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. "CARNATIC" has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—

S. S. "Arabian" from Liverpool .....27th June.

" "Delta" from Southampton .... 4th July.

" "Ceylon" from Marseilles ..... 12th do.

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 30th July 1868.

BANK OF GUZERAT, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that in terms of Resolutions passed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, held on the 30th May last, and sanctioned by the High Court on the 5th June last, the SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of RUPEES TWENTY-FIVE per SHARE, is now payable at the Office of the Bank, No. 3) Meadow Street.

H. G. DUNLOP,
LALSHUNKER BHORABHOY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 30th July 1868.

IN the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the Estate of HURGOVUNDASS PRANJEEVUNDASS.—A DIVIDEND at the rate of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the amount of admitted Claims on the above Estate will be paid to Creditors, at the Office of the Trustees, No. 2 Church Gate Street, on and after MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS,
AMBARAM KEVELRAM,
ATMARAM BALCRUSTNA, } Trustees.

Bombay, 29th July 1868.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the erection of the IRON WORK and DWARF SIDE WALLS of the Crawford Market, on the Esplanade.

Drawings, &c., may be inspected, and forms of Tender obtained, at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 18th day of August 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 30th July 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 425 of 1867.

Soonabaee, Widow of Nussrwanjee Nabbaboy ..... } *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

Sorabjee Eduljee Moocadum..... *Defendant.*

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 16th day of April 1867, the following Property will be sold in one Lot by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August 1868, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon—all the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed SOONABAEE and SORABJEE EDULJEE MOOCADUM, or either of them, in all that piece or parcel of LAND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate within the Fort walls of Bombay, on the north side of Cowasjee Subadar Lane (otherwise known as Nowkhana Street), containing by admeasurement 83 square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 6, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by a wady belonging to Manockjee Sett, on or towards the south by Cowasjee Subedar Lane, on or towards the east by the house of Bhicajee, widow of Ardaseer Jeejeebhoy, deceased, and on or towards the west by the house now or formerly belonging to Limjee Parsee, which messuage and premises now advertised for sale are and have for many years been in the occupation of the abovenamed Sorabjee Eduljee Moocadum. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner of the High Court, and at No. 45, Apollo Street, the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE & GREEN, Solicitors for the said Plaintiffs.—Dated this 25th day of July 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

THE WORLD RENOWNED AND FAR-FAMED

LENTON TROUPE

OF

GYMNASTS,
ACROBATS,
PANTOMIMISTS,
SOLOISTS,
AND
BALLET PERFORMERS,

Beg to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Citizens of Bombay that they intend to give a series of

GRAND ENTERTAINMENTS,

Commencing on

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1ST, 1868.

The Performance on the First Night will consist of the new Feats in the Gymnastic School, concluding with the mirth-provoking Ballet d'Action, entitled,

THE DANCING SCOTCHMAN.

Character by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Company.

PRICKS OF ADMISSION.

Boxes..... Rs. 5 | Pit..... ..... Rs. 2
Stalls ..... " 3 | Gallery..... " 1

First Class Tickets may be had, and Seats reserved, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Rampart Row, where a Box Plan may be seen.

Doors open at a quarter to eight o'clock.

The Performance to commence at a quarter to nine precisely.

Carriages to be ordered for half-past 11.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1868.

THE thinking part of the public has had much reason lately to be annoyed with the impudence and conceit of those English doctrinaires who are now becoming as much a separate order as the parsons or physicians. We have seen Mr. J. S. Mill prosecuting or rather persecuting Governor Eyre on public grounds, and the ladies have been delighted or disgusted, according as they are strong-minded or womanly, by his desire to make them politicians. Mr. Fawcett, who is usually a kind of devil or second fiddle to Mr. Mill, has followed him in these excesses, and also favoured us with his views as to the admission of natives to our Indian Government on the plea of abstract right. Mr. D'Arcy Thompson, another Professor of a College, has had to be severely rebuked for ventilating his sentiments in favour of Fenianism, based on the same abstract reasonings. We have more than once had to criticize the high and dry dilletante speeches of Mr. Matthew Arnold, and his love of sweetness and light, and the sweet influences of Oxford, as a means of restoring or governing a world where passion resists all law; and misery and wrong are so common that many thoughtful men, like the Psalmist of old, begin to doubt the existence of a controlling providence. Similarly, Sir Bartle Frere, soon after his arrival among the men who frequent conversaziones and Exeter Hall, tossed overboard all the ballast which a long Indian experience might have provided him with, and talked weak evangelical sentiment about a unity of faith as a means of managing the natives. Could he have forgotten that the present diversity of faiths and the distinctions of caste enable us to hold this country with a comparatively small standing army? With so many examples of vain talking and theorizing before him, the sensible Anglo-Indian, being generally a practical as well as a thoughtful man, cannot help a certain annoyance and vexation displaying itself at hearing the blasts of a fresh trumpeter like Mr. Ruskin; and were it not the duty of the press to expose the trivial, ridiculous, and at the same time noisy utterances of these inexperienced philosophers, we should have allowed the matter to pass by unheeded. Had Mr. Ruskin confined his publications to the Gothic and Venetian art, of which he is so competent a critic, he would have remained unmolested. Why he should have left the quiet walks of art for the noisy arena of politics, is as difficult to explain as the cause which influences so many men of undoubted reputation in India to imperil it by making stupid harangues at the East India Association. If Sir John Lawrence, or Mr. Disraeli, or Count Cavour, or Warren Hastings had written a work on the art of government, the book would have been approached with respect, because any one of these men had gained a large experience in a most difficult craft. But when Mr. Ruskin wishes to instruct the world on the same matter, he is bound to show much more modesty than he does. He comes down upon us in as dogmatic and assured a manner as Moses might have exhibited when he descended Mount Sinai with the tables of stone in his hands. In "Sesame and Lilies" and the later pamphlet "Time and Tide by Weare and Tyne" there is all the conceit and acerbity, mingled with the childishness and small views of the inexperienced Utopian. He would prohibit marriage to all youths and maidens who had not received a certificate of good behaviour. When this honour had been awarded, the lucky recipients ought to be tom-tomed through the streets and the girls crowned like the Rosteres in France. Our author has forgotten that the element of passion has always made such apparently easy schemes futile and impracticable. But this is not all. Any couple who are in want of it are to be supported by the State for seven years after marriage. How this income is to be provided Mr. Ruskin does not tell us; as his political system forbids the making of large fortunes, the surplus wealth must be small, and we fear that in such a Utopia the license-tax would fall with fearful weight on the bachelors. Lawyers and doctors are to be excluded from the society. Here again, our philosopher shows his Utopian character, for although lawyers and doctors thrive on the vices of a country, they are necessary evils, and cannot be dispensed with till those vices are abolished. Mr. Ruskin must have studied the projects of the Member of Parliament who brought in a bill for the general improvement of human nature and eradication of bad dispositions. This is to be done by teaching children at school the "two mental graces of reverence and compassion," riding, pugilism, music, and the natural history of birds and insects. But worst of all, morality is to be fenced round with a system of *espionage*. A Bishop is to rule over every hundred families; to make up matrimonial squabbles; to acquaint himself with their causes, and to act as registrar of births and deaths. This kind of work is delicate but not impracticable: the Bishop is, however, to be [illegible] under the Educational Department. He is to write annual memoirs of the people under his care, and to send them for record to the Huzoor Dufter. This "Bishop" has no kind of type in England, but he so strongly resembles the village Patel of the Deccan that we suspect Mr. Ruskin stole the idea from Mr. Goodine's work on the village communities. This suspicion is confirmed by the account of the duties of the so-called "Duke," to whom the Bishops send their reports and from whom they receive their orders. He is nothing more nor less than our Collector of Land Revenue, who controls all the understrappers, mitigates the general law in cases of hardship, and reports to the Government "respecting such sources of public profit as necessary public works, roads, mines, harbours, and the like." Now, while we admit that this is an admirable system for despotisms like India and France, where the excitable people cannot be trusted to govern themselves, or where a very powerful authority is necessary to protect the Sudra from the Brahman, we should advise Mr. Ruskin to study more carefully the disposition and traditions of an old and complex society like England where the teeming population presses so hard on subsistence that any check to production would lead to famine.

THE "Overland Mail" states that the resolution appointing Sir A. Grant to be Principal of the Edinburgh University was carried by a majority of four to three. Those who voted for him were the Lord Justice-General, Sir William Gibson Craig, Mr. Millner Horne, and Mr. Adam Black; and for Sir James Simpson there voted the Lord Provost, and Bailies Russell and Fyfe.

WITH reference to the appointment of Surgeon J. Pinkerton, M.D., to be Superintendent General of Vaccination, the Governor in Council has laid down the following rules as to the duties of that office:—"The Superintendent General will exercise a general superintendence over the Vaccination Department, under the control of the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, with whom he will communicate whenever necessary, and through whom he will make any representations to Government as to his Department which he may consider advisable. Superintendents of Vaccination in all matters relating to their vaccination duties, will be under the direction of the Superintendent General. All returns connected with the Vaccination Department and correspondence, hitherto transmitted to Deputy Inspectors General, Indian Medical Department, are now to be sent direct to the Superintendent General of Vaccination, but copies of all the Monthly Returns of Vaccination, Monthly Employment Returns, and of such correspondence as may be considered necessary, are to be forwarded to the Deputy Inspectors General. All arrangements which have been hitherto notified by the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, with reference to promotions in the Department, discharge or dismissal, leave, &c., will be notified, as usual, by him, on the representation of the Superintendent General. Indents for articles of medical stores required for the Vaccination Department will be countersigned by Inspectors General of Divisions, Indian Medical Department. Returns of Cantonment and Regimental Vaccination will be forwarded as usual. They will, at the close of the year, be sent to the Superintendent General of Vaccination, so that the results may be shown in the Annual Report of Vaccination. The Annual Report of Vaccination in the Presidency will, in future, be prepared by the Superintendent General, and forward to Government throught the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department."

A REPORT has reached us, which we trust, for the sake of common justice, will turn out to be incorrect, that Mr. J. R. Kindersley, of the Madras Civil Service, who has so ably conducted the duties of Judicial Commissioner in Mysore, is to be superseded by the Private Secretary to Sir John Lawrence.—*Madras Times.*

WE understand that Brigadier General Fenwick, now holding temporary command of the Central Division of the Madras Army, but whose permanent appointment is a Brigadier of the second class, commanding at Cannanore, has been offered the command of the first class Brigade at Kamptee, rendered vacant by General Brice's death. Colonel Doveton Hodson, who now commands the 22nd Regiment at Palamcottah, will, we believe, get the vacant second class Brigade. Should Brigadier Fenwick continue in command of the Central Division, it is probable that Colonel Hodson will get the first class Brigade at Kamptee.—*Madras Times.*

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER

(SPECIAL FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.)

LONDON, 10TH JULY.

A PARLIAMENTARY return has just been issued containing the finance and revenue accounts of the Government of India for the year 1866-67, and also an estimate of revenue expenditure, and cash balances for 1867-68. From this it appears that the net public income in the year ending 31st March 1867 (after abating the expenditure by the several revenue departments, and the allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements) was £34,484,906, and the total charges in India and England £37,002,397, showing an excess of expenditure over income of £2,517,491. The payments include a sum of £731,049 for guaranteed interest on capital of railway and other companies, deducting net traffic receipts. The balances of cash in the treasuries of India on the 31st March 1867 were £11,057,054, of which £2,317,491 fall under the head of Bombay, "including Scinde." The estimated net public income for the year ending 31st March 1868 is £39,135,938, and the total charges £40,242,015, showing an excess of expenditure of £1,106,077. In this account the payment for guaranteed interest to railway and other companies, deducting net traffic receipts, is set down as £1,242,400, a considerable increase over the previous year. The estimated balances of cash on the 31st March 1868 in the various treasuries amounted to £11,125,992, the proportion of which in the treasury of Bombay and Scinde was £2,103,909. The estimated account of the gross revenues of the province of Bombay shows a total of £7,088,180 *net receipts*: the largest items being land revenue £2,086,710, and opium £2,296,750. Customs figures for £628,800, stamps for £471,500, excise for £364,860, license tax for £140,450 and salt for £500,700. The expenditure for the same province is £6,368,220, leaving a surplus of £719,960. The heaviest items in this expenditure are,—Army £2,819,200, public works, ordinary and extraordinary, £1,626,960, and law and justice £420,000. Amongst the various sums for debt incurred or discharged in the year ending 31st March 1868, appear the following items for Bombay in "supplies to London." Bills drawn by the Secretary of State for India discharged, £1,090,000; advances for Abyssinian expedition £3,319,000; payments on account on Indian Railways, viz., advances for construction £1,741,025, and guaranted interest on railway capital paid in India £23,000. In all these calculations, it is stated the various amounts have been converted into sterling money at the rate of two shillings the rupee.

The report of the East Indian Railway Company was issued on Tuesday, and is rather more interesting than usual. It is of an unfavourable character as regards the traffic of the half-year to which the report refers, the net earnings during the last half of 1867 having been only £397,145-3-10 against £493,097 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The Board, however, state that the almost entire stagnation in trade during the whole period might have led to the expectation of a greater falling off than has occurred. For many months past there has been scarcely any through traffic, although fortunately the increase in the local and passenger traffic has in some measure compensated for it. As regards the revenue for the Jubbulpore line it is observed that until the connection with the Bombay system is made, no large amount of traffic can be expected on this line, while the working expenses as compared with the receipts must necessarily be heavy. The directors then go on to remark that in their last report they anticipated it would be necessary to raise £1,000,000 in the following six months, but finding that the expenditure might be met by a smaller sum they limited the amount to £450,000 which they raised on debentures at 4½ per cent. During the next six months they estimate that £1,000,000 will be required, and a resolution to authorise the raising of this sum will be submitted to the meeting. The Board will propose to the Secretary of State that this sum be raised in shares or paid up stock, to be offered rateably to the shareholders at a price to be agreed upon. The report then alludes to the report drawn up by Mr. Rendel, their engineer, on the subject of the further works necessary to complete the general scheme intended by the Government of India, and the amount of capital required. Mr. Rendel estimates that the total amount needed for completion of the Main, Chord and Jubbulpore lines from 1st January 1868 will be £3,868,000, which would raise the cost of the entire system to £31,642,300. At this figure the Board consider the capital account may be practically closed, and they will submit a resolution to the meeting that no expenditure beyond this sum be charged to capital without the sanction of a special meeting of the proprietors. It has, however, been suggested that the doubling of the line between Guhmer and Allahabad should be postponed until the effect of the connection with Bombay *via* Jubbulpore on the traffic from the North West Provinces is ascertained. That question is under the consideration of the Government of India, and if they should concur in the views of the Board the expenditure will be reduced by £527,000. The completion of the works as reported on by Mr. Rendel will occupy three years.

A case has just occurred, creating some talk in the city, which illustrates strongly certain defects in the administration of our criminal law, and shows how much injustice may be perpetrated in the name and under the formalities of justice. A year and a half ago Mr. J. T. Wilkinson, the late managing director of the Joint Stock Discount Company, was tried on the charge of embezzling the company's funds, found guilty, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The principal witnesses against him were a firm of stockbrokers Messrs. Capper, Escombe, and Lawson, whose evidence went to show that Wilkinson had employed them to buy shares of the company in the market and had then paid for the shares by cheques for £4,860—stated to be the company's money. Although Wilkinson was convicted there was a strong impression among City people who had known him that he was entirely innocent of the crime charged, and that had his own testimony been obtainable—which, by English law, was not the case—the result would have been different. A memorial, very largely signed by the first firms in the City, was therefore presented to the then Home Secretary, praying for a remission of the sentence, but in vain—Mr. Walpole stating that he saw no reason for interfering with the course of justice. Another plan was then adopted. Wilkinson's friends asserted that the £4,860 which he was charged with having misappropriated to pay for shares was really a loan by the company to Messrs. Capper, Escombe and Lawson, although, at the trial, these gentlemen denied that such a transaction ever took place. Wilkinson's solicitor, Mr. H. T. Holt, nevertheless obtained the consent of the Master of the Rolls, in whose Court the Joint Stock Discount Company is being wound up, to bring an action against Messrs. Capper for the sum of £4,860 with interest. At the trial Wilkinson would have been brought up, as a witness, and his evidence, inadmissible when he was in the dock at the Old Bailey, would have been taken to show the nature of the supposed loan. The original case would thus have been reopened, and, as your readers will see, the possible consequences would have been momentous, for, had the transaction here proved to be a loan, the charge against Wilkinson would have fallen to the ground, and his accusers, who had sworn that there was no loan and that they had received the money in payment of shares, would have been left in a most unenviable position. When, however, the case was brought on at the Guildhall a few days ago the counsel on both sides, to the surprise of everybody, announced that the case had been arranged, and the jury were therefore dismissed. The nature of the arrangement was published in all the papers on Tuesday morning by Mr. Holt who sent a letter containing his statement and explanation. He said that Messrs. Capper, Escombe, and Lawson had virtually admitted that the evidence they had given at Wilkinson's trial a year and a half ago was founded on a "mistake," and that the money was a loan to them in the usual way. They therefore abandoned a defence of their action and consented to repay the £860 with interest in full, the other £4,000 being taken as repayed by them a month after it had been borrowed. Mr. Holt had thereupon communicated these particulars to the Home Secretary, who at once ordered Mr. Wilkinson's release.

But the oddest part of the story is still to come. While Mr Wilkinson's friends were rejoicing over justice obtained and innocence vindicated, and some of the daily journals, notably the "Times" and "Daily Telegraph," were improving the occasion by appropriate comments, appears the solicitor of Messrs. Capper, Escombe, and Lawson on the field with a letter in which he protests against the version of the arrangement given by Mr. Holt, and declares that Messrs. Capper do not in any sense withdraw the evidence they gave at Wilkinson's trial, but adhere to the truth of every particle of it. Again, the solicitors of the official liquidator of the Company came forward to declare that they were no parties to the compromise, that they do not admit there was a "mistake," and will not consent to waive the claim for £4,000 on the grounds alleged. They have therefore applied to the Master of the Rolls for his directions how to proceed. Thus the whole matter promises to be re-opened again. Meanwhile the mystified public scarcely know what to think. If Capper, Escombe, and Lawson adhere to their original statment, why do they consent to pay about £1,000 in all, and to have their names published to the world as being mainly instrumental in goodness in things evil."

The next English General who wins a great victory may well pray, I think, to be delivered from the penalty of a "popular reception" at the Crystal Palace. The gratitude of his countrymen has bestowed on Sir Robert Napier very substantial rewards; and the General would, I daresay, gladly have avoided being advertized, with the late Emperor Theodore's horse, as a star to attract visitors of the people's palace, if the avidity of the Crystal Palace directors in searching out fresh means of gratifying the popular taste could have suffered him to escape such martyrdom. But, as it could not be helped, the gallant General bore it cheerfully, as one of the trials to which celebrity in England exposes public men; and he patted the school-children on the head, and surveyed the people and the fountains at play, with a gravity and good humour that left nothing to be desired. The best thing that can be said of the reception was that it had more heartiness in it than that accorded to the Duke of Edinburgh last Saturday. One hears so much of the ringing hurrahs of British people that there is something ludicrous in the newspaper talk about the enthusiastic cheering of the multitude, numbering about 30,000 persons, who were present on Saturday, and who really made no noise to speak of beyond stamping their feet and umbrellas and giving a few half-hearted exclamations when the Duke came to the front of the royal box. The applause was hearty enough no doubt, in the evening, under the combined influence of fireworks and the presence of royalty; but all through the afternoon the crowd's frigidity of demeanour never thawed a muscle. The explanation given is that Saturday was a five-shilling day, and the crowd was a well-dressed crowd not inclined to be emotional in public places. Certainly, if loyalty consist in staring, there was no lack of loyal people present. One lady I saw standing on a chair during the whole time the concert was going on, with an opera-glass kept steadily directed towards the royal box. There were most of the celebrated singers of the day present, and all sang their best, but the archness of Patti could not move this lady to mirth, nor the tenderness of Mario melt her mind to love; all her faculties were concentrated on the one supreme effort of gazing at the Prince; and I really doubt if she ever moved her glass till the concert was over and the royal party went in to dinner. This one spectator was but a type of the multitude; and the whole scene was enough to make a reasonably loyal Englishman wonder whether the people present were moved by any stronger feeling than one of cool and vulgar curiosity as if to make amends for the want of animation in the people. The song written for the occasion, "God bless our Sailor Prince," was excessively loud; but the language was the language, not of true loyalty, but of snobbish adulation. Take, for example, the first verse:—

THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

FIFTEENTH DAY: WEDNESDAY, 29TH JULY.

On the sitting of the Commission after the mid-day adjournment,

Mr. Brown said that with reference to the looking after the progress of legal proceedings which were in the hands of the solicitor, he might say that the bank had appointed a special officer, Mr. Duncan, for that purpose, besides appointing Mr. Fraser as deputy secretary. Mr. Duncan, he said, is in Bombay, and could give the Commissioners any information which they thought necessary. He had been appointed a special officer to look after past due bills and the progress of suits.

Examination continued:—President—I will now ask you about the transactions of Jumnadass Vallubdass and Luckmidass. Witness—I will see if I have these in my memorandum. President—Have you any information to give us about these: we shall be glad to have it, though we have investigated them pretty well already. Witness—No, I cannot give you any information.

President—Then we will turn to Khuttao Khimjee's loans. There were two bills, one on 26th April 1865 for Rs. 40,000, and another on 12th September 1865 for 2 lakhs. Witness—Yes. Q. And the loss upon these was Rs. 1,50,000 ?—A. Yes, that is what I have in my memorandum. Q. On the first, Asiatic Bank shares were deposited on 30th May?—A. I don't know when it was deposited, but I have got down that there was security. Q. Now, this is rather curious. I have no doubt it was the practice, and I put it to you whether it was not the practice, for a person to come to the bank and get a loan of a certain sum of money, he then went and bought shares with this money, and then brought the very shares he had so bought and deposited them as security for the loan? Are you not aware that such was the practice?—A. I do not know. Q. Have you any doubt it was the practice?—A. Some matters which have come up before you in evidence make me believe it must have taken place in some instances. President—In that case of Brown and Best's loans it is proved clearly, is it not—at least if you have been following the evidence as closely as we I think you will say it is—that they bought 50 Port Canning shares on by getting a loan for 14 days, and as soon as the 14 days were over they deposited 46 Port Canning shares as security for the Rupees 2,50,000. Was it not so? Witness—I suppose you have got it in that note? President—Yes. Witness—I have never seen that note before. President—The loan was granted on 26th April and the Asiatic Bank shares were deposited on 30th May—nearly a month after. Have you read the minute of 7th August 1866?—A. I do not recollect it. President—I will read from the minute the note which had been received from Premchund Roychund regarding Khuttao Khimjee's past due bill of 1½ lakh. There Premchund acknowledges that the money was used in a joint speculation in Asiatic Bank shares, and states that Khuttao Khimjee was perfectly ruined by the loss of cash and shares, and that nothing could be gained by suing him. Premchund then promises to consider the debt as his own and to pay the bank in full as soon as he possibly can. Do you remember that minute?—A. I cannot say I do. President—You were present at the meeting. Witness—It has escaped my memory. President—But you were present when it was passed? Witness—I have no doubt. President—Now, as to the second. You see that was granted to him by a discount minute. That is in Mr. Tracey's own writing, is not?—A. Yes. President—There is the letter from Premchund Roychund, and here is another recommendation from Premchund Roychund for the Rs. 40,000. Now, have you any doubt, looking at the date at which the money was advanced and the date when shares were deposited, and the reference of Premchund Roychund, that the shares were afterwards deposited as security for the loan?—A. No, not the least. However, I think Premchund's recommendation was a perfectly honest one; Khuttao was then a cotton merchant of good standing. Q. Then you find for the second loan 800 Asiatic Bank and other shares were deposited?—A. Yes. Q. Now, I suppose it was useless on 7th August 1866 to press Premchund for payment of this money. A. I think it would have been perfectly useless. Q. Did you get any security from him? You resolved to get as much security as possible from Khuttao Khimjee and Premchund Roychund. Did you get any additional security from him?—A. I am not aware. That matter would probably be left in the hands of the secretary. Q. You are not aware whether any security was obtained, or whether the secretary took any steps to get it?—A. I am not. Q. Have you any other information you can give us about this transaction?—A. None whatever.

President—Then we will go to Manockjee Limjee's transactions. There was a cash credit on 14th to 31st January 1865 for 5 lakhs, and there is an open loan on 5th June 1865 for 4 lakhs—9 lakhs altogether. Witness—Yes. President—And on the loss upon these two is Rs. 4,76,421?—A. I do not know. I have not got it down. Q. Now, what sort of a firm was Manockjee Limjee & Co.?—A. A very old and respectable firm of traders in Bombay, and brokers to Messrs. Leckie and Co. Q. Was not Cowasjee Manockjee, one of the directors of the Bank of Bombay, a partner in that firm?—A. I am not quite sure that he was. I think he was brother or some near relative of Manockjee. Q. Can you refer us to any board minute in reference to the original loan of 5 lakhs?—A. No, I cannot. There was a minute in reference to the other one. Q. But can you refer us to any discount minute or board minute with regard to the original loan?—A. I have not looked for it, and I am not aware of its existence. Q. Were not some Government securities lodged with regard to that original loan?—A. I do not think so. The minute of 6th June 1865 may make reference to that. President—The bank holds Leckie and Co.'s bill for Rs. 90,000, and got security in Government paper for Rs. 60,000. That is for the second loan, but was not some Government paper lodged for the first loan?—A. I have no means of knowing unless it is stated in the resolution in reference to the second. President—I do not think it is. You don't know, then, about the securities for the first loan?—A. No. President—I have a note of Rs. 1,20,000, and that it was sold. Was Cowasjee Manockjee on the board in January 1865, do you remember?—A. No. President—In June 1865 he was a member, and was actually present at the time of the discussion?—A. Yes. Q. Now with respect to the second loan, what securities were deposited? Was the Rs. 60,000 of Government paper deposited on that occasion?—A. I can only speak from the minutes. President—It ought to have been deposited according to the minute, but we have only got down that shares were deposited. A. The arrangement was that Rs. 60,000 should be deposited, and that they should pay off Leckie and Co.'s bill for Rs. 90,000; and there was further security sufficient to more than cover the balance. Q. There has been a great loss upon that?—A. Very great; but I think the loss must have arisen mainly upon the first loan of 5 lakhs. It is utterly impossible that a loss could have resulted upon the second loan. President—The loss on the whole is Rs. 1,76,000. Witness—Under the very worst of circumstances there could not have been a great loss on the second loan, taking the securities at the very lowest point of depreciation, and it was very much more than covered, besides which the credit of Messrs. Manockjee Limjee & Co. was first-rate at the time.

President—Well, then, we will come to Navulchund Nanchund and say a few words regarding his affairs. There was an open loan on 13th April 1865 for 4 lakhs, and another open loan on 5th June 1865 for Rs. 80,000. Witness—Is it possible that this loan of 5th June can be a new transaction?—President—No it was not. There was payment on a loan of 2 lakhs and a renewal for Rs. 80,000; so Navulchund himself told us the other day. The loss upon these is Rs. 3,88,922? Witness—Yes. Q. Do you know Navulchund Nanchund?—A. No. Q. Had you any knowledge of this transaction?—A. No, not the least. Q.—Was the 4 lakhs granted without your knowledge?—A. Yes, without my knowledge. I think you will see it is not in the application book either. President—Well, that was Navulchund's information to us; but my colleague, Major Innes, just points out to me that it was a perfectly distinct transaction. Witness—I do not think it can possibly be so. President—So it appears from the book he says. However, Navulchund says he had taken two lakhs upon a previous occasion and paid off, and had the bill renewed for Rs. 80,000. Witness—I think that statement must have been correct. President—Now, when were you first aware of this transaction?—A. Not I think till Navulchund Nanchund became insolvent. It was some considerable time afterwards. Q. Are you aware that on 1st June 1865 Elphinstone Land and Press Company's shares were deposited. (A pause). You do not know anything about that transaction, I suppose?—A. Nothing except that I see my signature to the memorandum of Nicol & Co. as secretaries to the Elphinstone Company, stating that on a certain day certain certificates would be given to Navulchund Nanchund. Q. This transaction was done by the secretary under the resolution of 12th April 1865 without consulting anybody?—A. Yes. Mr. Melvill—Was he a first-class applicant?—A. I would not consider him so by any means. This statement as to the payment of that money to the Elphinstone Company was quite correct. He had to pay for 554 shares, the amount to be paid for which must have been about 14 lakhs, and he paid it all off by 13th April 1865 except Rs. 4,32,000, which he paid into the Elphinstone Company on that day. Q. Now, what steps did you take for the recovery of this debt?—A. I really forget whether trustees were appointed or whether his estate was wound up under Act 28. Q. Now, as you mention Act as to its working in this place?—A. Yes, I have. Q. As a mercantile man, I suppose you had many opportunities of judging how it worked?—A. Yes. It is impossible for me to say how it would have worked under vigilant and careful trustees. Q. Well, but assuming the trustees were of the ordinary race of mankind?—A. I think any trustees who did their duty under that Act had the same powers as the Official Assignee had. Q. You are of opinion that it did not give undue advantage to the debtors? Did you understand that?—A. I think so. In its practical working it was grossly misused. Q. In what respect was it grossly misused?—A. It is very difficult to say. I can only speak from hearsay and not from my own knowledge, that any fraudulent schedules were produced or that proceedings were such as the circumstances did not justify; but that was my impression at the time. Q. According to what you said I suppose a great deal depended upon the choice of the trustees?—A. Everything under the Act depended upon that. Q. And if friendly trustees were appointed the creditors failed to get a dividend?—A. It is exceedingly delicate to touch upon this in public, President—I wish your experience as a merchant.

Witness—Well, my experience was that it was bad in the extreme, the very same as Lord Westbury's Act in England.

President—Now, as to Premchund Roychund's bills. First of all we will just go over his liabilities and see whether we agree about what they were, before we begin to speak about the 25 lakh loan. First of all, as to debts in his own name, there is an overdraft on 1st April 1865, Rs. 1,62,839. Witness—In April 1865? President—I do not know if it commenced then, but I have down that date. I think that is as it stood on the day the bank went into liquidation or the day when he failed. Witness—The only overdrafts I know of was an overdraft in 1866 for 3 lakhs. President—Yes, that is part of it. Mr. Tracey guaranteed that?—A. Yes. But I was not aware that anything was outstanding before that. Was there anything outstanding between 1st April 1865 and April 1866, for I do not recollect it. Major Innes—When was the overdraft guaranteed by Mr. Tracey?—A. In April 1866. President—I think it begins on 1st April 1865; however, it is not very material. We are speaking of the same Rs. 1,62,839. Then there was a fixed loan, one of those transactions to which I have referred, for 9 lakhs?—A. Yes. Then the great loan of 27th April 1866 for 25 lakhs?—A. Yes. Q. Well, upon the first three loans the loss has been Rs. 2,79,100?—A. Yes. Q. Besides those there is the bill of Khuttao Khimjee on 26th April 1865 for Rs. 46,000; a bill on 12th September 1865 for 2 lakhs, the loss upon which is Rs. 1,50,000; then there is the bill of Myabhoy Premabhoy on 19th December 1865, 4½ lakhs, the loss on which is Rs. 2,80,000—making a total loss of Rs. 25,09,100. Now, are you aware that on 20th April 1866, at the time of that loan, the fixed deposit account stood at Rs. 5,13,000?—A. No, I was not aware of it. President—I shall not now take you through all the details of Premchund Roychund's great loan, because we have had that from other two witnesses; I will only ask chiefly to give you an opportunity of explaining regarding the circumstances relating to that loan. Now, I will begin by asking you whether that application took you by surprise?—A. Very much indeed. Q. Why?—A. Because I considered Premchund Roychund a very rich man at that time. Q. Was your surprise felt by the other directors?—A. I believe it was. Q. All of them?—A. I think so. Mr. Tracey particularly expressed to me very great surprise at the application. Q. Did he?—A. Yes. And I have had a letter read to me which was written to his partner in England at that time, in which his expression is that it came upon him like a thunder-bolt. Did you attend both meetings, on 26th and 27th April?—A. Yes. Q. What passed at the meeting of the 26th? I do not wish you to go into details; I only wish to give you an opportunity of explaining.—A. I have said that Premchund Roychund was considered a very rich man. You will please allow me to amplify that Premchund Roychund at that time was not in the position of a common share-gambler by any means, he had passed safely through the crisis of 1865 and there was no whispers of discredit with reference to him. On the contrary the universal belief was that, however much he might have victimised and ruined others, he had amassed an enormous fortune for himself. He was then a cotton merchant trading very largely, and it was supposed that although there might probably be losses upon his cotton shipments yet he had all this great fortune to stand between him and ruin. Q. Now, will you state what passed at the meeting of the 26th. I repeat I do not wish you to go into particulars, but wish to give you an opportunity of making any explanations you think necessary.—A. Well, to the best of my recollection the discussion turned principally upon the question of the policy of supporting Premchund by granting this loan. It was laid down as a basis of the whole transaction that we must have ample security. Without that it was thought we could not have granted it. We also felt, I think, that it was desirable to have further information regarding his position beyond the mere statement that he was sound, and it was for that reason we asked him to attend the meeting on the following morning at Mr. Lidderdale's bungalow. Q. Was there discussion regarding the position of Premchund with the bank also?—A. No, not in that case. Q. You did not enquire at all as to his position with the bank?—A. I had enquired as to his position with the bank on the previous forenoon along with the mercantile directors. Q. What information did Mr. Robertson give you on that subject?—A. To the best of my recollection he told me that Premchund was owing the bank about 8 lakhs, a considerable portion of which was up-country hoondies which would be paid off at maturity if he was supported. Q. He did not mention the fixed loan of 9 lakhs?—A. I knew nothing about that. When I left the bank in December Premchund did not appear as a debtor to the bank. I speak from recollection; I may be wrong in details, but I have a pretty clear recollection. Q. Well, why were the bank managers summoned? Were they interested in the maintenance of Premchund's position?—A. Yes. Q. Why, how, and to what extent?—A. In the first place, I think Mr. Chapman put it very well in saying that at that time Premchund's solvency was the key-stone of credit in Bombay, and his stoppage would have been a great public disaster, the consequences of which it was almost impossible to estimate, besides which I think I am justified in saying we believed that subsequent events show that they were directly interested in supporting him because they held a very large amount of his bills upon houses which subsequently suspended, and in the meantime a great many bills which they held must have gone off. There was a further reason in the case of some of them which I will explain. There was a very bad system prevalent in Bombay at that time of buying what were called documents bills merely with the promise of documents to follow. Some of the banks held a large amount of bills with Mr. Premchund Roychund's promises to give documents at some future date, and I am quite sure I am justified in saying that they would not have got these documents without his being assisted by that 25 lakh loan. Therefore, I say the exchange banks were largely interested as a whole in the granting of this loan, and I may add that it was considered certain that Premchund's stoppage at that time would have been followed by a run on the exchange banks which some of them at all events were not in a position to meet; that again would have been followed by a run on the Bank of Bombay; and to the bank itself there was the further inducement that it was desirable, if possible, to support the many others of the bank's debtors whose position was relying on Premchund, and generally to prevent the fall of a great number of securities which must necessarily have followed. Q. Now, why was the second meeting summoned at Mr. Lidderdale's bungalow?—A. Principally for the sake of privacy. To show the feeling amongst the exchange banks I will state this fact as I distinctly remember it. I don't think it should go into the minute. It is, that before we left Mr. Lidderdale's bungalow, Mr. Campbell, of the Mercantile Bank, came up to me and said—"It will be necessary for me to draw from the Bank of Bombay 10 lakhs, so as to put myself in a position to meet any demands the moment the bank is opened this morning." I mention that to show I am justified in stating that the exchange banks apprehended the consequence. President (to the secretary)—You had better take that down. Witness—And in point of fact Mr. Campbell did draw 10 lakhs then, though as it was the run did not take place. President—Well, now, at this second meeting were Premchund's affairs and position discussed?—A. They were, sir. President—You say that you felt it impossible on the day before to act without something more than a mere statement. Witness—Not quite, sir. I did not put it so strongly as that; my statement was that we felt it desirable to have more information. Q. Well, what information did you get?—A. There was a rough memorandum produced to which we all felt no importance could be attached. President—Was that a scratch in pencil? We have a clean copy. The original was almost illegible. It was a paper in pencil to which you all felt you could not attach much weight?—A. Yes. Q. Was it verified in any way?—A. No, except that I think it was in Premchund's handwriting. Q. Was there any statement made or did any discussion take place as to the particular difficulties pressing upon Premchund at that time?—A. Yes, there was. Premchund Roychund was closely questioned through the secretary and Mr. Tracey as to his position, and an explanation was made to the meeting. I think I am right in saying that it was made to the meeting; at any rate it was explained to me, I know. There was a good deal of desultory conversation at the meeting, as there always is at such meetings, but it was explained to me, and I think all understood, that Premchund's difficulty was a temporary one, that it arose from his having some heavy payments to make, and that he was unable to meet these payments owing to having a large sum of money in the Dholleradistricts, payment of which he would receive on the Sutta, settling day. Mr. Tracey corroborated this from his own personal knowledge—I mean with regard to Premchund's having to receive this money from Dhollera. Q. There was no other verification of this statement of the particular difficulties Premchund was in except the statement of Mr. Tracey?—A. None whatever. Q. Were you aware at that time that there were any pecuniary relations existing between Mr. Tracey and Mr. Premchund Roychund? Witness—I have already stated that Premchund had had large cotton transactions with the firm of Ritchie, Steuart, and Co., on which there was then a prospect of loss. Q. Mr. Tracey had also become a guarantee, had he not, for Premchund?—A. That fact subsequently transpired. Q. Then I am to understand that you did not look on Mr. Tracey's confirmation of Premchund's statement with any suspicion?—A. No, none whatever. Premchund refused to have the loan for six months. He preferred to have it for three months with the option of renewal for other three months, because he said he would be in possession of this money in time to meet the maturity of the three months' bill. Q. Now, how did you satisfy yourselves that these 25 lakhs would be enough, that he would not fail shortly after?—A. We were not satisfied of that; we could not satisfy ourselves. It would have been utterly impossible, had Premchund Roychund's books been as correct as those of the Bank of England, to have satisfied ourselves in so short a time. President—Does it not follow that, if you could not satisfy yourselves as to Premchund's position, he was in this dilemma then Premchund's position, he was in this dilemma then and you ought not to have granted this loan?—A. We trusted entirely to the security. President—Well, now we come to that. Was there any verification of the security?—A. There was, with reference to the lands. Q. What verification was there of the amount of the security?—A. There was a rough estimate made at the time. Q. Yes, but what verification was there of that estimate? Witness—I don't quite follow your question. President—You had a rough estimate. Now, how did you know, for instance, that these lands were not encumbered already?—A. The title-deeds were to be given up to the bank at once. President—But the title-deeds were not there. Witness—But they were to be produced when the money was given. If they were not given up, the money was not to be given. Q. What valuation of the land had you?—A. We had a rough estimate on the spot. Q. Who did you think competent to give that on the spot?—A. We all had an idea of the value of land—Mr. Norman, in particular, who was the Collector of Bombay. Some of the property was well known, the Dhakjee Chawl for instance—was very well known, and was very valuable. President—There were jewels to be given. They were valued at 20 lakhs, were they not?—A. It was quite impossible to value these on the spot. Q. Did you believe they were worth that?—A. Yes. Q. You were very soon undeceived on that, were you not?—A. I knew Premchund Roychund had invested very largely in jewels like most of the rich of that period, and had reason to believe that 20 lakhs was not an out-of-the-way amount to be invested among the natives. Q. You were very soon undeceived as to that, were you not? You were very soon undeceived as to that, were you not?—A. No. President—I have a letter here from Mr. Lidderdale on the 11th May in which he says—"and we have security on 20 lakhs of property: 3 or 4 lakhs of jewels, he says 10 lakhs." Witness—Mr. Robertson in his *de bene esse* examination states that they were valued at 10 lakhs. President—Mr. Lidderdale seems to have taken a very correct estimate in May. You don't have any information of how Mr. Lidderdale said 3 or 4 lakhs?—A. I cannot recollect. Several valuations took place. I cannot tell you. Q. Now was it not determined at this meeting that Premchund and his sureties should give a promissory note?—A. To the best of my recollection it was agreed before we left that room. President—Now, perhaps, you would like to have an opportunity of stating what induced you to consent to this loan? Witness—I have already stated that to a great measure. President—Well, now, the result of the discussion was that the bank granted the whole money. Witness—Merely for convenience sake they gave 10½ lakhs. President—And 2½ lakhs from the other banks. Was that to be advanced forthwith?—A. A portion of it was granted forthwith. President—Now, is it not true that you came to this result all of you—I am just going to sum up your evidence now—without any statement of Premchund's affairs being laid before you?—(A.) Yes. President—Without any other verification of the difficulty pressing on him that day except that from Mr. Tracey?—A. Yes. President—Without any verification of the value of the jewels?—A. Because that was impossible. President—And without any memorandum being made or signed by any of the parties there and then?—A. With regard to that I have to state—— President—Just answer in the first place. We will take that down and then you will have an opportunity for any qualification afterwards. Witness—Very good, sir. Then it was so. President (after the replies had been minuted)—Now make any qualification you have to give. Witness—I have to state with regard to the memorandum which I have said was not taken down, that a solicitor was present, and that by the consent of all concerned he was deputed to make an agreement embodying the arrangement come to by the meeting in a legal deed. Q. And did you hear Mr. Lidderdale ordering him to do that?—A. I cannot say that I did. But it was agreed that that should be done, and Mr. Kelly was taking notes of the whole matter, and as a necessarily follows he considered he had instructions to draw up that deed. Q. Did he in fact draw that deed you have named?—A. There was some delay at all events; but whether Mr. Kelly actually drew the deed or not I don't remember. President—In the minute drawn up of the day's proceedings and recorded in the next minute I find no such instruction. Witness—I have to say with reference to that, that I think it was a very great mistake to put that minute amongst those of the board at all. The meeting was apart from the board altogether. Mr. Lidderdale was chairman, but not as chairman of our board. President—Well, there it is, and there is another of 27th April with instructions minuted. Witness—Mr. Kelly was in possession of his instructions before the meeting, but he was at that day, as facts proved, scarcely in a position to draw up the deed, for he was in wretched health and had to go home by the next mail. That is the only palliation of Mr. Kelly's omission. Q. Were the minutes drawn up there?—A. I am sorry to say they were not, at least these minutes were not, these which I don't consider at all affect the arrangement. Q. What came of the minute that Mr. Kelly was appointed to draw up?—A. I think it was submitted to the board. The President—At a meeting of the board on the first May there is this minute:—"Read minutes of the last meeting of 27th April and the special minute which was afterwards signed by the president"—so that it must have been drawn up by 1st May. Can you tell me by whom that edition of the minutes was made?—A. No, my attention has been drawn to that, and I believe Mr. Lidderdale is able to tell you about it. President—Very well; we will have to call him again. Witness—With regard to this transaction——President (interrupting)—We want to finish this point first. After that you can give explanations, and it is only fair that you should do so. You saw that minute of course on 1st May?—A. I heard it read. Q. Was such an important thing as the promissory note entirely forgot? You see it is recorded without that promissory note. Was that forgotten?—A. I cannot recollect. President—Because you see it is a very great omission on the part of the secretary at all events. Witness—I don't know if ever you, sir, were at a bank board meeting; but you know how little bye-conversations go on when minutes are being read. I don't say it is justifiable, but I say it is a fact that such things take place. President—But there it is, and it is a very extraordinary thing that such an important part of the agreement should have been left out. Witness—It is an extraordinary thing. There is no doubt that the arrangement was come to. Q. Have you any letters or documents of any kind throwing light on this matter?—A. I am not in possession of such, but Mr. Douglas has shown me a letter explaining to some extent Mr. Robertson's part in the transaction, and I think it important that that should be given in evidence. I shall read a copy of it which I have got.

Mr. Douglas here stepped forward and remarked—I beg to direct attention to the fact that this is a private letter—it is marked "private."

The President, however, replied—Oh, that has nothing to do with us, you know.

Mr. Douglas—I was merely drawing attention to the fact.

Mr. Brown—I have permission from Mr. Douglas to read the letter.

The President—Have you the original?

Mr. Douglas here handed in the original letter in Mr. Robertson's handwriting. Mr. Brown read from the copy he had as follows:—

Bank of Bombay,
Bombay, 26th April 1866.

(Private.)

My dear Douglas,—Rodgie tells me you were up about this arrangement of Premchund's. When the question came before our directors the other day, they considered it might be as well to get the opinions of two of the banks largely interested, viz., the Asiatic and Hindustan, and they invited them, and also the Oriental and Mercantile, to a conference on the subject.

The meeting was adjourned very late in the evening to meet next morning at Mr. Lidderdale's bungalow. I went out to see you to attend, and also Beattie, but I was too late for you.

I only mention these circumstances that you may not think you were overlooked in the consultation, but we shall be glad if you will undertake a part of the responsibility. Will you? say, to the extent of 2 lacs.

I have got title-deeds of landed and house property for which he paid about 18 lacs, and as the most of it was purchased in 1863 and the beginning of 1864 I daresay it might have been worth as much.

I am to get 20 lacs of jewels to-morrow. I have only advanced him 3 lacs cash as yet, but have instructed our Guzerat Agents to take hoondies on him to the extent of 8 lacs if they have funds.

I shan't advance more until I get the jewels and have them valued. It would be a frightful thing for Bombay if he suspended payment—where it would end it is impossible to say.—Have you much of his paper?—Yours sincerely,
(Signed) J. ROBERTSON.

Examination continued—Q. Have you anything else about this transaction?—A. Simply this, that my view of the transaction is that the other banks——President—That is a question in which I have no interest. Witness—Well, but it is a question for the parties. The rate of interest was fixed at ten per cent. for the benefit of all. President—There is a law-suit pending between you and these banks?—A. Yes. President—We will not enter into that. Witness—I may also state that these bank managers present were men of high banking experience, and they added very great confidence to the deliberations of the directors of the Bank of Bombay, in giving their deliberate and careful opinion that this was a wise act. Q. What do they hold now in the terms of the agreement?—A. I think each has got a different story on the subject, and I must admit with all humility that we were all wrong in not having a minute at all. That was a very great omission, and of course I charge the managers of the other banks as well as those of the Bank of Bombay, and I also charge our solicitor. President—The secretary and solicitor.

The witness was next examined as to the transactions with Roychund Deepchund. President—There was on 4th May 1865 an advance of Rupees 95,368; a cash credit on 28th August 1865, 1 lakh; and a bill discounted at the Kalbadevie branch on 24th April 1866. Did you know of these transactions at the time?—A. I have no recollection of them, and I certainly should not know of them unless they are in the minutes. President—There is no mention of them there. There was no security taken for either of these loans or the discount. Witness—No. President—There was security given for the first loan, but there is none now. Witness—I don't know that of my own knowledge. President—I have got it down, though. As to the first cash credit, were you aware that the Government paper originally deposited to secure that was returned?—A. No, as I say I really know nothing about these. Q. You never heard that Roychund applied to Mr. Robertson to have that Government security returned then?—A. No. Q. None of the officials of the bank came and told you that?—A. No. Q. What is your opinion of that transaction of the Bank of Bombay? It is referred to in that sensation book that was published.—A. I think it was a very loose practice. I should not expect, if I went to a bank, to get my securities paid up in full before I had paid up the money. President—The loan was first only for Rs. 51,953, but now it stands at Rs. 95,368. Now, as to the second loan, there was a security on Back Bay shares, was there not?—A. I have not got a memorandum of it. Q. Don't you remember that on 18th December 1866 Roychund Deepchund wrote a letter to the board of directors asking them to allow him to sell his Bombay Bank shares?—A. I was not on the board at that time and could not possibly know. President—On 18th December 1866? Witness—Oh, I beg your pardon, I didn't recollect. I thought it was in 1865. President (reading)—"I also beg to request that you will allow me to sell my Bank of Bombay shares and invest the proceeds in the Bombay Reclamation Company, to be held by the bank in lieu on the 40 shares of the Bank of Bombay. I have every reason to believe that the price of Bombay Reclamation Company's shares will ere long rise to Rs. 40,000 fully, and so my debt will be paid in full or reduced to a considerable extent." Further, he says—"I will sell the property and give another 5 Bombay Reclamation shares, making in all 30." Witness—May I ask is my name in the sederunt? President—Yes, "Alexander Brown." Witness—I think I was away to Calcutta on that day. President—There is your name. Witness—I am almost certain I had gone to Calcutta. President—"Resolved," says your minute, "that the application be granted, and that he be allowed to sell the 45 Bombay Bank shares and purchase shares of the Bombay Reclamation Company with the proceeds." Witness—I don't recollect. I am almost certain that on that day or the previous one I left for Calcutta. President—It is a most extraordinary transaction. I wished you to explain it—the banks allowing this—entering in fact into a speculation with its debtor. Witness—I don't recollect it; but I may say this, that I recollect Mr. M. H. Scott and Mr. Cassels had some views about the value of Back Bay shares at that time, which may have very likely induced them to recommend this to the board. President—But even if they had any such views about a rise on Bombay Reclamation shares, it is an extraordinary thing of the bank to enter into a speculation with its debtor in order to pay off his debt. Witness—Very extraordinary, sir; I must refer to my accounts afterwards, for I am sure I am right that I could not have been at this meeting, as I was away at Calcutta. I may be wrong, but I don't think so. President—Now, then, as to this other loan of Rs. 40,000 at the Kalbadevie Branch. Do you know anything about it?—A. The Kalbadevie transactions were never brought before us. Q. Now, had not you given instructions before that that all this sort of business was to be stopped at Kalbadevie?—A. I think it was not so early as April, at least not to my knowledge. President—I understood Mr. Bullock to say that it was on some date in 1865. Witness—(recollecting himself) I beg your pardon. This was in 1866. I know nothing about that transaction, and it certainly appears very extraordinary. President—I suppose Mr. Bullock would be able to give us some explanation of this?—A. I suppose so. I am quite sure it never came before the board of directors. Mr. Melvill—Do you mean that it is an extraordinary thing that money should have been advanced at all at so late a date?—A. Yes, I do. President—Had you any means of knowing of any influence exercised over Mr. Bullock at that time?—A. I knew of none at that time. Q. You are not able to give us any further explanation about these loans?—A. No. President—Well, Mr. Fraser should be able to do so.

This concluded the examination of Mr. Brown as to the transactions, but several further questions were then put by the President, who first said—Now I wish to ask you whether you engaged in any speculation in shares in these companies?—A. No, none. Q. Not in 1864-6?—A. No. Q. And whether you are a shareholder in the old Bank of Bombay?—A. I hold the 24 shares that reference was made to. Q. Have you no other information of any kind that might be useful to the Commission?—A. I think I have given the Commission all the information I supposed to be useful to them. President—Well, you will kindly look over these securities of the Asiatic. Witness—Yes, I have arranged to do so along with Mr. Lidderdale. President—Just go through them and let us know how that transaction stands, for the more I look to it the more singular does it appear. Witness—Yes, we shall do so and associate with us Mr. Duncan, who is said to know much about the matter. I would just mention before closing that on both occasions when I was made a director, it was quite unsolicited on my part; I used no influence whatever to get myself nominated or elected; it was all the doing of the shareholders, for in those days they were so peculiarly apathetic that the difficulty was to get them to take the slightest interest in the general business. President—Yes, I believe it is true that at the general meetings there was an attendance of only two or three shareholders. Witness—That is quite true. It was generally necessary for the secretary to go out and compel them to come in. And, perhaps, I may add that I certainly would not, with the experience of 1865, have rejoined the board in 1866, had it not been that there was the greatest possible difficulty in getting any one at that time, and that I thought that when the directors had elected me, and looking to my connection with the bank in 1865, I could not in honour refuse to rejoin in 1866. I may add, too, that the shareholders expressed their confidence in me by electing me a member of "the shareholders' committee" when the bank was put into liquidation. I alluded at that meeting to certain letters—which I considered unjustifiable seeing that they were anonymous—that appeared in the newspapers, calling for criminal proceedings. I said that unless they disavowed all feeling that such proceedings were justifiable as against me I would not go on the committee, and they said they could not more strongly express their disavowal of such a feeling than by requesting me to act on the shareholders' committee.

This concluded Mr. Brown's evidence, and the Commission then adjourned till Friday forenoon.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.—30TH JULY.

Rutlam, 30th, 7-30 A.M.—Interruption Neemuch continues.

Belgaum, 30th, 4-20 P.M.—No answer from Bellary.

Belgaum, 30th, 5-40 P.M.—Bellary answered at 5-20 P.M.

STEAMER REPORTS.—30TH JULY.

Kurrachee, 30th, 12 P.M.—Mail Steamer "Governor Higginson," from Gwadur, arrived at 11-16 A.M.

WEATHER REPORTS—30TH JULY.

Cannanore, 30th, 9 A.M.—Rainy, wind S. W., thermometer 77, barometer 29, rain 4 inches 65 cents.

Carwar, 30th, 11 A.M.—Fine, wind S. W., thermometer 79, barometer 29·89.

Galle, 30th, 9 A.M.—Calm and cloudy with prospect of rain, thermometer 80.

Mangalore, 30th, 11 A.M.—Cloudy, wind N. W. by W., thermometer 81, barometer 29·97.

Vingorla, 30th, 11 A.M.—Rainy, wind N. W., thermometer 78.

Kolapore, 30, 12 Noon.—Rainy, wind S. W., thermometer 78.

Paumben, 30th, 12 Noon.—Fine, wind S., thermometer 88, barometer 29.80.

Cochin, 3rd, 9 A.M.—Rainy, wind N. W., thermometer 78.

Tuticorin, 30th, 9 A.M.—Fair, wind W., thermometer 86.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 10TH JULY.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. "Carnatic," Captain Jones, arrived in the harbour about one o'clock this afternoon, from Suez, bringing the English mails of the 10th instant. She left Suez on the 18th at midnight, arrived at Aden on the 24th at 7 A.M., and resumed her voyage at 1-40 P.M. the same day. The passengers she brings are as follows:—

From Southampton.—Lieutenant C. B. Robinson, Mrs. Ball, Messrs. G. Jones, J. Hoffs, G. Rainford, S. Tripp, F. Tripp, C. Hicks, C. Bond, Williams, J. O. Eleehy, P. G. Asmtown, G. A. Sunting, A. Carr, D. Cameron, W. Dessen, H. Elcock, C. Enever, E. Hampton, W. Langdon, H. Moss, W. Onions, S. Read, R. Saunders, S. Self, Simson, J. Gillsthorpe, U. Hampton, T. Dawsion, J. McQulloch, H. Davis, J. Downing, W. Edney, and J. White.

From Marseilles.—Mr. Philpotts, Mr. G. Head, and Mrs. Head.

From Suez.—Mr. G. T. Ross, Mr. W. E. Seales, Mr. Fishers, Mr. C. Koppe, Professor Speer, Prof. Tietzen, and Prof. Englesman.

From Aden.—Mr. P. S. Khargah, and Mr. R. O. Ketchen.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(Overland Mail, July 10.)

The Government have recommended to Parliament the grant of a pension of 2,000*l.* a year to Sir Robert Napier and his next heir male. A popular fete in his honour has been given at the Crystal Palace.

The Government of India Act Amendment Bill has been again under discussion in committee in the House of Commons.

There has been some discussion in the House of Commons on the increased rates of postage to India, and other matters connected with the new mail contract.

The Scotch and Irish Reform Bills have passed the House of Lords.

The Princess of Wales has given birth to a daughter.

The Queen has paid another visit to Aldershott camp

Mr. George Grote has been elected to succeed Lord Brougham in the Presidency of the council of University College, London.

The Conservatives of Edinburgh are getting up a requisition to Lord Stanley to stand for that city.

Mr. Smollett retires from the representation of Dumbartonshire at the close of this Parliament.

Sir Morton Peto and his partners have passed their examination in the Bankruptcy Court, and received orders of discharge.

Mr. J. T. Wilkinson, the Bank manager who was last year sentenced to five years' penal servitude, has received a free pardon.

Madame Rachel has been committed to Newgate, in consequence of her bail not being thought satisfactory.

The French Legislative body is still occupied with the discussion of the budget.

Baron Beust has sent a despatch to Rome protesting against the unjustifiable interference of the Pope with internal legislation in Austria.

Count Platen Hallermund, Foreign Minister of the ex-King of Hanover, has been tried for treason at Berlin in his absence, and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

A serious military conspiracy is said to have been discovered in Spain, and several generals have been arrested. The Duke de Montpensier has also been ordered to leave the country.

The Democratic Convention at New York has nominated Mr. Horatio Seymour as their candidate for the Presidency, and General Frank P. Blair for the Vice-Presidency.

Among the deaths reported since our last are those of Lieut.-Col. W. A. Neale, Bombay Staff Corps; Lord Lisle; Rev. Sir H. Thompson; Mr. R. Fort, M.P., and Mr. Samuel Lover.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(Overland Mail.)

THE past week has added but little to the history of the year. The weather has been intensely hot, and like all things else, events have been languid and inactive. In Parliament, in the departments, in great trading establishments, everywhere indeed, there is a common desire to gather up and fasten the threads of business, to clear the decks, and to sail away for some port of pleasure. Even pleasure itself is following the example of business, and people are thinking of the sights and exhibitions and places of amusement which they have yet to "do" and the acquaintances whom they have yet to visit or to invite before they leave town. In the course of another fortnight there will be a general exodus of the "upper ten," who will spread themselves over the rural districts, the sea-side watering places, the German baths, &c. There are a considerable number perhaps, who with a view to the general election, the trouble and the expenses thereof, will be content to remain in their country houses, and to persuade their families to do the same. The extraordinary length to which the dry weather has now extended (and as we write the skies are perhaps a little more cloudless, and the heat a little more intense than ever), threatens us naturally with a wet autumn; and it has more than probable that just as we begin to migrate, we shall be saluted with a steady downfall of rain, scarcely broken for weeks. Meanwhile we have got a very short hay-crop, and no green pasture for cattle, so that the price of meat is increasing. The wheat looks very well and of course the harvest will be early, but there is a likelihood of the grain on the whole being short in weight, whilst the root crops must necessarily be suffering greatly from the drought. On the whole there is every probability of a general rise in prices.

Sir Robert Napier is still the hero of the day, whom all classes delight to honour. He has had a great ovation at the Crystal Palace, which now seems to have become *the* place *par excellence*, for popular welcomes—the Duke of Edinburgh having a few days before rushed into the arms of the British public in the great glas

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION—FURTHER DESPATCH BY SIR R. NAPIER.

PARIS, JULY 1, 1868.

SIR,—Referring to my despatch of the 1st June last, I have the honour to forward, for submission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, the accompanying List of Officers who have been recommended, for their good services during the campaign, by the Generals in command of Divisions and Brigades and other Officers under whom they have served.—I have, &c.,

R. NAPIER, Lieutenant-General,
late Commander-in-Chief, Abyssinia.

Return of Officers favourably mentioned by Generals of Divisions and Brigades and other Superior Officers, for Good Services.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, Staff, Assistant Adjutant-General, 1st Division; Major Baigrie, Staff, Assistant Quartermaster-General, 1st Division; Lieutenant Saunders, Staff (20th Hurrars), Aide-de-Camp to Sir Charles Staveley; Captain Arbuthnot, Staff (Royal Artilery), Aide-de-Camp to Sir Charles Staveley;—mentioned by Sir Charles Staveley as most active, and rendered valuable assistance.

Captain Beville, Staff, Brigade Major, 1st Brigade; Captain Stagg, Staff, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, 1st Brigade; Lieutenant McRae, Staff, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Schneider; Lieutenant Sweny, 4th King's Own Regiment, Baggage Master;—mentioned by Brigadier-General Schneider for services in action before, and asssult of, Magdala.

Captain Hicks, Staff, Brigade Major, 2nd Brigade 1st Division; Lieutenant James, Staff, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, ditto; Captain Capel, Staff, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General Wilby;—mentioned by Brigadier-General Wilby for services at assault of Magdala.

Lieutenant W. Scott, Staff (Bengal General List), Aide-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief; mentioned by Sir Charles Staveley and Colonel Graves as having commanded Commander-in-Chief's escort on the 13th April.

Captain S. de B. Edwardes, Staff, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, 1st Brigade; mentioned by Brigadier-General Schneider.

Captain Moore, 3rd Light Cavalry, commanding 3rd Light Cavalry; mentioned in Sir Charles Staveley's despatch on the capture of Magdala.

Captain Paterson, 23rd Punjaub Pioneers, Captain Kittoe, 4th King's Own Regiment, commanding escorts to Artillery; mentioned by Sir Charles Staveley in his despatch on the action of the 10th April.

Captain Leslie, Bombay Sappers, Lieutenant Leacock, Bombay Sappers; mentioned by Sir Charles Staveley in his despatch on the taking of Magdala.

Lieutenant Nolan, Royal Artillery; mentioned by Brigadier-General Petrie and Lieutenant-Colonel Milward on 11th April.

Captain Roberts, 4th King's Own Regimnte; mentioned by Brigadier-General Schneider; severely wounded; commanded Baggage Guard, 10th April.

Lieutenant Owen, 3rd Light Cavalry, Captain Jackson, 12th Bengal Cavalry; mentioned by Colonel Lock for services at assault of Magdala.

Lieutenant Willoughby, 3rd Light Cavalry, Adjutant, and Acting Brigade Major; mentioned by Colonel Graves for services at assault of Magdala.

Quartermaster Stokes, 4th King's Own Regiment, Paymaster Major Maunsell, 4th King's Own Regiment; mentioned by Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron.

Surgeon Sinclair, 33rd Foot; mentioned by Major Cooper, commanding 33rd Regiment.

Captain Eliott, Madras Sappers, Commanding K Company, Madras Sappers; mentioned by Major Pritchard as having rendered able assistance during assault on Magdala.

Lieutenant Morgan, Royal Engineers, Commanding K Company, Madras Sappers; mentioned by Major Pritchard as having rendered able assistance during assault on Magdala. (Since dead.)

Lieutenant Foord, Madras Sappers, Surgeon Pearl, Madras Sappers; mentioned by Major Pritchard in report of the assault of Magdala.

Sergeant Harrold, Royal Engineers, Sergeant Deane, Royal Engineers; mentioned by Major Pritchard.

Lance-Corporal McDonough, Royal Engineers; mentioned by Major Pritchard as second at the Gateway of Magdala.

Sapper Bailey, Royal Engineers; mentioned by Major Pritchard as one of the first on the wall of Magdala.

Colour-Serjeant Prosser, Royal Engineers, Sapper Marshall, Royal Engineers, Sapper Chamberlain, Royal Engineers; mentioned by Major Pritchard in his report on the action of the 10th April as having been most active.

Lieutenant Cordell, Royal Navy, Lieutenant Kemp, Royal Navy, Commanding Rocket Batteries; mentioned by Captain Fellowes for services at Magdala.

Assistant-Surgeon Sedgwick, Royal Navy, Commanding Rocket Batteries; mentioned by Captain Fellowes for services at Magdala.

Captain Baker, Royal Artillery; mentioned by Colonel Milward for the action of the 10th April.

Captain Currie, 23rd Punjaub Pioneers, Lieutenant Anderson, 23rd Punjaub Pioneers, Lieutenant Hotham, 23rd Punjaub Pioneers; mentioned by Major Chamberlain for the action of the 10th April.

II. DIVISION.

Major Bray, Staff, Assistant Adjutant-General, 2nd Division; Captain Watts, Staff, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, 2nd Division; Lieutenant Heath, Staff, 33rd Foot, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Malcolm;—mentioned by Major General Malcolm as having rendered efficient assistance.

Major F. Roberts, V.C., Staff, Royal Artillery, Assistant Quartermaster General at Zoulla; especially noticed by Major-General Russell for ability and zeal, and for excellent assistance rendered.

Major Gammell, Staff, 46th Regiment, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General at Zoulla; mentioned by Major-General Russell for zeal, ability, and general useful service.

Captain Gregson, Staff, 26th Regiment, Brigade-Major, Zoulla; mentioned by Major-General Russell.

Major Quin, Staff, 33rd Regiment Brigade-Major; recommended by Brigadier-General Collings for indefatigable and zealous exertions.

Captain Bally, Staff, 33rd Regiment, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Collings; recommended for zeal and intelligence.

Lieutenant De Thoren, Staff, 45th Regiment, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; employed on reconnaissance duties; recommended by Brigadier-General Collings for attention and zeal; valuably employed in surveying the Sooroo defile.

Captain Fellows, Staff, Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade-Major; very favourably mentioned by Brigadier-General Stewart.

Major Armstrong, Bengal Staff Corps, 10th Bengal Lancers, very favourably mentioned by Major-General Malcolm for successful exertions with a very small force in keeping open communications.

Captain Hawkes, Madras Staff Corps, very favourably mentioned by Major-General Russell for excellent service as Assistant Commissary-General at Zoulla.

Major Fairbrother, 25th Native Infantry, commanding 25th Native Infantry; Captain Strut, 3rd Native Infantry, commanding detachment 3rd Native Infantry;—mentioned by Major-General Malcolm; the Regiments under these Officers had heavy convoy duties, which they performed most cheerfully and satisfactorily.

Captain Johnston, 33rd Foot, Commanding Detachment 33rd Foot; Major Thacker, Staff, Assistant Commissary General, Senafe;—mentioned by Major-General Malcolm for the able management of native carriage.

Captain Boyle, 2nd Grenadier Native Infantry; Major Alexander, 18th Regiment Native Infantry, commanding wing of their respective Regiments;—employed for nearly four months in the railroad works near Zoulla; mentioned by Major-General Russell.

Major Hudson, 21st Punjaub Infantry, second in command; commanded at Undelwells; mentioned by Major-General Russell.

Captain Collett, 21st Punjaub Infantry, commanded at Rory Guddy; favourably mentioned by Major-General Russell.

Captain Tyler, 21st Punjaub Infantry, commanded at Sooroo; favourably mentioned by Major-General Russell.

Lieutenant LeMesurier, Royal Engineers, Lieutenant Willans, Royal Engineers, Lieutenant Jopp, Royal Engineers, Lieutenant Coaker; mentioned by Captain Goodfellow, Senior Engineer Officer at Magdala, for services at the assault on 13th April.

Late Lieutenant Ouchterlony, late 105th Madras Light Infantry; had immediate charge of the elephants in Abyssinia; his services were very good and valuable.

Major Nuttall, Bombay Staff Corps, second in command Land Transport Corps; Captain C. M. Griffiths, Bombay Staff Corps, Land Transport Corps; Captain W. L. Twentyman, 18th Hussars, Land Transport Corps; Captain E. Boyle, 96th Regiment, Land Transport Corps; Lieutenant A. M. Greame, 102nd Regiment, Land Transport Corps; Lieutenant H. Waring, 2nd Regiment, Land Transport Corps; Lieutenant C. McInroy, Land Transport Corps;—commanded the first Divisions that were raised; strongly recommended by Director of Transport Corps for extent and value of their assistance.

Lieutenant Mortimer, Royal Artillery, Lieutenant Hennell, Bombay Staff Corps, Lieutenant Hodges, 76th Regiment, Lieutenant Daniell, 105th Regiment, Lieutenant Faulkner, 95th Regiment, Lieutenant Strettell, 109th Regiment, Lieutenant Caldecott, Royal Horse Artillery, Lieutenant Gunton, 96th Regiment, Lieutenant Gerard, Royal Artillery, Cornet Lucas, 2nd Dragoons, Captain Kelly, 2nd Dragoons, Lieutenant Sturt, Bombay Infantry, Lieutenant Pearse, 76th Regiment, Lieutenant Onslow, Madras Cavalry, Lieutenant Rennick, 21st Regiment; mentioned by the Director of Land Transport for the ability, energy, and zeal they brought to bear on their work.

Lieutenant J. D. Clark, Madras Cavalry, Paymaster, Land Transport Corps; strongly recommended by Director of Transport for the zeal and ability with which he carried out his responsible and numerous duties.

Lieutenant N. E. Carr, 10th Regiment, Quartermaster, Land Transport Corps; strongly recommended by Director of Transport Train for the creditable and efficient way in which he performed his duties.

R. NAPIER, Lieutenant-General,
Commander-in-Chief, Abyssinia.

PARIS, JULY 1, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour to express my regret that, in my despatch of the 1st June, I have omitted the name of Lieutenant Jopp, Royal Engineers, who accompanied the first reconnoitring party, and rendered valuable services throughout the campaign.—I have, &c.,

R. NAPIER, Lieutenant-General,
late Commander-in-Chief, Abyssinia.

THE SOMALI CAPTIVES.

ON July 4, a deputation, introduced by Sir William Bagge, Bart, waited on Sir Stafford Northcote, at the India Office, to present a memorial from the parents and friends of the supposed survivors of the *St. Abbs*, praying for the assistance of Her Majesty's Government, the ship having been chartered by the late Hon. East India Company.

Sir Stafford Northcote explained the present position of the question as connected with the Government, and read at some length the answer to his own latest instructions to the resident at Aden, who had reported the sending of two natives by different routes, supplied with expenses for six months, by the expiration of which time, dating from March, it was expected they would bring back information respecting the existence of white men in the Somali country. Sir S. Northcote listened very intently to the arguments against native agency, urged principally by Viscount Milton, Dr. Cheadle, and General Rigby, who represented to the Secretary of State the untruthfulness of these natives, and the utter impossibility of their success, even if honest in their efforts, owing to the state of feud among the several tribes, which must absolutely shut the interior against the messengers from Aden relied upon by the Government, and which had in former instances always failed; so that nothing could be expected from this plan but great loss of time. Such obstacles did not fall in the way of Europeans, and Mr. Angelo's knowledge of the language and habits of the tribes would enable him to accomplish whatever could be done to rescue the captives. The evidence of the existence of white men was pointed out by General Rigby, who had long arrived at the conclusion that the several parties heard of were from the "St. Abbs," and probably some from Her Majesty's gunboat "Penguin," reported to have been massacred. A very affecting proof of the existence of Europeans in a particular spot, was the production by General Rigby from the Royal Geographical Society of the natural hide on which the letters N. E. B. had been cut, about three inches in length, with a fourth mark forming an imperfect square half an inch lower than the B., the right side of the square not being a straight line, and a diagonal dividing the figure into two triangles. On comparing this figure with the Somali coast from Makdesha it bears a rude resemblance to the trending of the coast to the south-east, and the diagonal fairly represents the position and the course of the river Juba, the point where the north side of the square meets the diagonal giving the town of Ganana on the Juba. The latest evidence adduced, being a communication from Colonel Grant to General Rigby, stating that white men had been heard of by officers of the late Abyssinian expedition, at the distance of 400 miles from Magdala. This last evidence coincides rather with that derived from letters from Bombay, of April 1867, stating that traders on the east coast had notice of five white men in captivity in the Myrrh district, the locality assumed by the interpretation of the fourth mark on the hide being more south. Mr. Angelo was asked to point out to the Secretary for India the several localities and the facility of the method of search proposed by the memorialists, having been supported by Sir Henry Rawlinson and General Rigby, Sir Stafford Northcote expressed a wish that a statement in detail of a mission carried out by Mr. Angelo, not involving the Government, should be submitted to him for consideration; but as a sine qua non the Government were not to be considered or made responsible for Mr. Angelo's safety. Mr. Angelo explained that neither the protection nor the prestige of the Government would be of service to him when in the interior of Africa, and the only responsibility incurred would be the guarantee by some person or persons for the due payment of the ransom or reward for the captives to be paid to the native chiefs when the captives are delivered up to the British authorities, amounting perhaps to 2,000*l.*, or 10,000 dollars.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. Invigorating and sustaining, with a refined and grateful flavour developed by the special mode of preparation applied, this Cocoa is used as their habitual beverage for breakfast by thousands who never before used Cocoa. "Cocoa stands very much higher than Coffee or Tea," Dr. Hassall says, "and contains every ingredient necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body." It is made simply by pouring boiling water or milk on the preparation as sold, in 1lb., ½lb., and 1-lb., packets. This Cocoa, as being prepared by Jas. Epps and Co., the Homœopathic Chemists first established in England, is very generally called Epps's Homœopathic Cocoa.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1865, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED ON SATURDAY BY THE STEAMER "MALTA."

The Reign of Law. By the Duke of Argyll	Rs. 4 8
Diseases of Children. A clinical treatise. By Dr. T. Hillier	6 4
On the action, use, and value of Oxygen in the treatment of various diseases otherwise incurable or very intractable. By Dr. S. S. Birch	2 12
A Compendium of Practical Medicine and Morbid Anatomy. By Dr. W. Dale	5 4
On the Antiquity of Intellectual Man, from a practical and astronomical point of view. By C. P. Smyth	6 12
All the Year Round, Vol. XIX	4 0
Caricature History of the Georges. Illustrated. By T. Wright, F.S.A.	5 12
Natal Sermons. 2nd Series. By Bishop Colenso	3 12
A Summer and Winter in Norway. By Lady Di Beauclerk	
Mr. Sprouts, his opinions. By R. Whiteing	0 12
Always in the Way. By author of The Tommiebeg Shootings	1 2
Bella Donna; or, the cross before the name. By J. Dyce	1 8
A Handbook of Average. To which is added a chapter on Arbitration. By M. Hopkins	13 8
Fun, Vol 6	3 8
One Thousand and One Gems of Poetry	3 0
Mademoiselle Merquem. By G. Sand. French novel.	2 4
Elementary Principles of Carpentry, &c. By Tredgold and Barlow	31 8
The Carpenter and Joiner, and elements of hand-railing, with 32 plates. By R. Riddell	15 12
Examples of modern Alphabets, ornamental & plain	3 0
The Book of Ornamental Alphabets, ancient and mediæval	3 0
Rousse's Practical Man. New Edn. 1868	6 12
Clarke's English Dictionary	3 8
Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence	21 0
Joe Miller, Rs 2½. New Joe Miller	2 4
Play Books.—Goose with Golden Eggs. My Wife is Out. Pirates of Putney. Robber's Wife. Highwayman's Holiday. Mother's Dying Child. Each	0 8
—— The Scamps of London	0 12

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Chappell's Musical Magazine for July—Recollections of Handel	0 12
SONG.—Rose sweetly blooming. German and English Words. By Louis Spohr	1 0
——Cheer, Boys, Cheer. By Chas. Mackay	1 0
——Come Home, Father. By Henry Clay	1 4
QUADRILLE.—Bonnie Dundee. By C. D'Albert	2 0
——The Topsy. By ditto	1 8

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Cabinet size.—Queen Victoria. Princess Louise. Princess Beatrice. Each 1-8.

Carte de Visite size.—Queen Victoria. Prince and Princess of Wales. Princess of Wales in her riding habit. The Duke of Edinburgh. Princes and Princess Teck and Infant. Princes Louise. Princess Beatrice. Prince Leopold. Princess of Prussia. Emperor of Austria. Empress of Austria. King of Italy. Garibaldi. Prince Humbert. Princess Humbert. King of Portugal. Queen of Portugal. Son of the King of Portugal. King and Queen of Portugal and Family. Miss Furtardo. Lord Cairns. And a few Flowers.—Each 12 annas.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000,
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yakohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, rupees or Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDIASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

			per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
" 4	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
" 3	do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	do.
" 2	do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
" 1	do.	1s. 10 13/16d.	do.
" demand		1s. 10 3/4d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 10 11/16d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris	do.	1s 10 5/8d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10 5/8d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 24th July 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,525.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	on	at 1s. 11 1/8d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	on	at 1s. 11 1/16d.	"
3 do.	on	at 1s. 11d.	"
2 do.	on	at 1s. 10 15/16d.	"
1 do.	on	at 1s. 10 7/8d.	"
On demand	on	at 1s. 10 13/16d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	on	at 1s. 10 3/4d.	"
Circular Notes		1s. 10½d.	

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 23rd July 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mts' sight above		£50	1s. 11 1/8d. per Rupee
" 4	do.		1s. 11d. "
" 3	do.		1s. 10 15/16d. "
" 2	do.		1s. 10 7/8d. "
" 1	do.		1s. 10 13/16d. "
On demand			1s. 10 3/4d. "
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. 1s. 10 11/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	"	"	6 per cent.
6 do.	"	"	5 "
3 do.	"	"	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 24th July 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND £ 82,200.

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. F. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By Order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, SHERRY, in one, two, or three dozen cases. Price Rs. 24 per doz. Apply to

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

1 Bruce Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well-known WINES.

Fine Pale Sherry, in 3 doz. cases,	quarts,	Rs. 27	per doz.
Do. do. in 3 " do.	do.	" 29	do.
Superior Port, in 3 and 2 doz. cases,	do.	" 27	do.
Do. do. in 2 "	" pints.	" 14	do.
Old Tom		" 24	do.
Whiskey		" 15	do.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 25th June 1868.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, just arrived per Ships "LADY MACDONALD," "MARATHON" and "CITY OF NANKIN".

Best Jules Mumm & Co.'s Champagne	Qts.	Rs. 34	0
per doz.	Pts.	" 17	0
" " " "		" 5	8
" Guinness's Stout in Quarts		" 3	8
" " " "		" 18	0
" Dinner Sherry Wine, per doz. pints		" 15	0
" Old Tom Gin by Crabbie & Co. in	Qts.	" 8	0
" " " "	Pts.	" 18	0
" Jamaica Rum	" Qts.	" 15	0
" Ginger Wine	"		

Apply to MR. DHUNJEEBHOY, at Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons, No. 1, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

FROM KEYL & Co., BOR DEAUX.

CLARET.	Medoc	quarts at	Rs. 12	per doz.
	" pints at		" 7½	"
	St Laurent quarts at		" 18	"
	Chateau Beitasse " at		" 25	"
BRANDY.	Cognac tres vieux at		" 25	"
	" Champagne at		" 35	"

FROM C. S. KUPFERBERG MAY SNCE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK.	Schwarzberg	quart s at	Rs. 30	p. doz
	" pints at		" 16	"
	Imperial quarts at		" 32	"
	" pints at		" 17	"
	Die Perledes Rheins quarts at		" 35	"
	Moselle " at		" 24	"
	" pints at		" 13	"
	Johannisberg quarts at		" 33	"

GADDUM & Co.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1868.

MONSOON CONVEYANCE.—A GREAT BARGAIN!—FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a new, large, and roomy CARRIAGE, Brougham and Shigram combined. Cost in England £118, net, without Packing Charges. Freight Duty, &c. Price Rs. 750. On view at TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla Establishment.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berne (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

KOUSAINE COMPANY'S TEAS.—Just received, at the Godowns of the undersigned, 4 Meadow Street, a consignment of these fine HIMALAYAN TEAS.

SOUCHONG, in boxes of 10 and pounds, also in 2 pound packets.

KOUSAINE MIXTURE.—Ditto—Both at Rs. 2-8 per pound.—Cash.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Agents Kousaine Tea Company.

SARSAPARILLA

WILKINSON'S (Late BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and Freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark—W in a Diamond.

QUINTESSENCE OF
JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S

Preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it

Sold in one-eighth, quarter, and half-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

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Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co.,
(Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort) POONA,
And of all the principal firms in India and the Colonies.

ROSSELET & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, and DEALERS in ELECTRO-PLATED WARE! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

*During the last 30 years it has been